

THE AMERICAN

LEGION

MAGAZINE

20c • NOVEMBER 1964



PRESIDENT JOHNSON



SENATOR GOLDWATER

WHO WILL PICK THE PRESIDENT?

HOW THE STRANGE WORKINGS OF THE ELECTORAL
COLLEGE WILL BEAR ON YOUR VOTING THIS NOV. 3
BY NEAL R. PEIRCE, POLITICAL EDITOR, THE CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY.

THE 46TH NATIONAL
CONVENTION at Dallas, Tex.

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THE BATTLE THAT ENDED
THE FIRST WORLD WAR



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LEGION

Magazine

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters published do not necessarily express the policy of The American Legion. Keep letters short. Name and address must be furnished. Expressions of opinion and requests for personal services are appreciated, but they cannot be acknowledged or answered, due to lack of magazine staff for these purposes. Requests for personal services which may be legitimately asked of The American Legion should be made to your Post Service Officer or your state (Department) American Legion Hq. Send letters to the editor to: Letters, The American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019.

TIBET & THE UN

SIR: There is an article in the September American Legion Magazine called "Tibet—Where a Fortress Grows in Blood," by Charles W. Wiley. This is one of the most interesting and amazing stories I have ever read, and it should be published on the front pages of every publication in America to show our people just what kind of people the Red Chinese are. What they did to the Tibetans is unbelievable, and so is the fact that the U.N. did *nothing* when appealed to by the Tibetans for relief. Charles Wiley deserves a rising vote of thanks.

EDWIN HOLDEN
Port Chester, N.Y.

SIR: The United Nation's ignoring of Tibet's cry for help makes it appear that another "League of Nations" is functioning on New York's East River. Unbelievable! What is the reason for this shameful refusal of aid?

DAN HARRIS
New York, N.Y.

Founded on principle, the UN acts on expedience—and by its structure people whom it should censure or punish may control its behavior. Or, you could say in plain English that the UN was scared to take on Red China in Tibet in any event, and was just as scared of the ruckus its own communist and communist sympathizing members would raise in the UN itself if it tried. In a difficult matter, like doing right by Tibet, or Hungary, the UN found itself completely paralyzed from within. Our view.

BARGAIN INSURANCE?

SIR: A commercial life insurance firm has offered me, via the mail, life insurance which it says is the same as "the VA rates for veterans government life insurance, not counting dividends." Is this a bargain?

JOHN J. SULLIVAN
Kansas City, Mo.

No bargain at all. The whole bargain in VA insurance rates lies in the dividend experience. Congress set the VA rates to an outdated mortality table of 1868, which are higher than the standard commercial rates offered by commercial companies for several decades.

About half of all commercial companies use the 1940 table, and half the 1958 table. VA insurance has turned out to be very cheap because of the big dividends. In being offered the 1868 rates, but not the VA dividends, you are being asked to pay a premium rate higher than the going rate.

TRAVEL

SIR: Thank you for the story on Fort Ticonderoga which appeared in the July issue in your series for travelers "Seeing Historic America." We sent brochures to all of your readers who asked for them, and the response was amazing. Congratulations on an excellent magazine and thank you for including us in it.

ELEANOR S. MURRAY, Curator
Fort Ticonderoga, N.Y.

About 1,000 readers asked for literature on Fort Ticonderoga, which Miss Murray sent them on our forwarding the requests.

SIR: In your travel article on the "California Gold Rush Country" in your September installment of "Seeing Historic America," Sierra County was not mentioned, though its town of Downieville was. Sierra County is at the top of the Mother Lode country. Many of our old and historical mines and towns are still untouched by the restorers art. Downieville and Alleghany still have mines operating. Sierra City nestles at the foot of the dramatic Sierra Buttes where men of yore packed tons of supplies up its precarious terrain in search of the yellow stuff. Downieville (the county seat) supports an excellent museum with a curator steeped in gold rush lore. Not only does Sierra County excel in 49er history, but it affords the public hundreds of miles of streams that abound in native rainbow trout, clear blue skies, fresh air, tall pine, spruce and cedar trees, pure water and satisfactory accommodations during the year.

CLIFFORD F. HEILMAN,
Veterans Service Officer
Downieville, Calif.

VETS' PENSION BILL

SIR: It was distressing to learn that the veterans pension reform bill, HR1927, even as amended by the House, did not sail through the Senate, but stalled there amid a lot more bickering and fuss-budgeting. Until this has been passed and signed by the President, veterans should continue to write to their Congressmen to get the bill through. It is dangerous to rest on our laurels when simple justice "seems" at hand.

GERALD SMITH
Seattle, Wash.

SIR: After two years in committee, the pension reform bill, HR1927, was taken

out of mothballs and passed by the House and sent to the Senate. Now we learn that the Administration is endeavoring to swing Senators against it. It behooves all veterans to get letters, telegrams and postcards off to their Senators before it is too late.

JACK PARRY
Tampa, Fla.

SIR: Veterans must again write their respective Congressmen to back the veterans pension reform bill, HR1927.

W. J. HALL
Lockbridge, Iowa

At our presstime, the Senate had passed a new version of HR1927 and it went into a House-Senate conference committee and passed. When and if the President signs the bill there will be the final word on its fate and final content.

MEMBERSHIP

SIR: I have been a 21-year continuous member of a Legion post in my home state. I have retired to California. As I can no longer be active in my original Post I am thinking of joining one here in California. But I am proud of my continuous membership record. Will I lose it by switching posts?

WILLIAM BRESLIN
Sonoma, Calif.

While you are currently a paid-up member of one Post you may transfer to another without loss of continuous membership. Ask for a formal transfer when applying to your new Post, as transfer is not automatic. Transfer procedure is on p. 143 of Post Commander's Guide.

SIR: I was greatly pleased to read Nat'l Cmdr Foley's September editorial suggesting re-examination of the eligibility dates for membership in The American Legion. To deny membership in the world's greatest veterans organization to men who have participated in the hot war of Vietnam and in the tension ridden Cold War areas is illogical. I would suggest as a membership qualification that anyone entitled to the new Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal be eligible for membership in The American Legion.

FRANK W. PRECZEWSKI
Salem, Mass.

Legion membership has traditionally been limited to those with service during periods of actual wartime hostilities. Military service in Cold War hot spots—from the Berlin Airlift right down to Vietnam—has posed a dilemma of definition of what war is. The Legion has previously rejected proposals to open membership to any but wartime veterans in the traditional sense (and Korea vets, whose conflict we call a war no matter what anyone else calls it.) But the 1964 Nat'l Convention in Dallas in September adopted a resolution to study the whole matter. The Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal now goes to "peacetime" servicemen who have served in actions offi-

cially recognized by the government as more perilous than routine peacetime duty.

VILLA & PERSHING

SIR: Tom Mahoney's September article on Pancho Villa's raid on Columbus, N.M., was an excellent narrative on the subject. A friend of mine, now in his eighties, Col. Henry F. Bull, who accompanied Pershing when he chased Villa, has told many vivid tales of this episode.

R. F. WELLENDORF
Mesa, Ariz.

SIR: The whole history of our military troubles in and with Mexico in 1916 backs up Mahoney's statement that our soldiers-to-be in two world wars got their training on the Mexican Border. Indeed our training with modern equipment may be said to have been born there, with Pancho Villa as its acknowledged father.

SOUTHWORTH LANCASTER
Cambridge, Mass.

SIR: I drove 1½-ton chain-drive White and FWD (four-wheel-drive) Army trucks between Columbus, N.M., and Chihuahua City, supplying Pershing's punitive force in Mexico, a distance of 225 miles. Villa and his men were devils. One day we stopped at Heart's ranch and his Chinese help showed us several priests and nuns whom Villa's men had hung from tree limbs. Their hands were tied behind their backs and their bodies were terribly bloated.

Mr. Mahoney's article didn't mention the battle between Carranza's troops and our colored troops under Capt. Bell, in which 17 of our troopers were captured.

LOWELL F. WILLIAMS
Campbellsville, Ky.

Actually, Mr. Mahoney's article was only briefly about Pershing's pursuit of Villa, it was mainly about Villa and his raid and its repercussions. The story of the Punitive Expedition in detail was published in this magazine in the July 1932 issue as "Pershing's Lost Cause," by Frank B. Elser.

COIN SHORTAGE

SIR: I was greatly impressed by the article "The Great National Coin Shortage" in your October issue. There has been great interest and concern about the coin shortage problem in Idaho, which is the largest silver producer in the nation. It is helpful for me to be able to refer interested constituents in Idaho to your excellent article.

SEN. FRANK CHURCH
U. S. Senate
Washington, D.C.

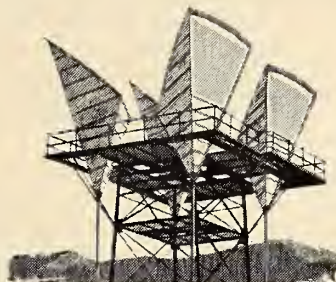
SIR: Everyone blames the coin shortage on some one thing. The Legion article really shed light, in a balanced way, on a confused situation.

ERNEST PLOTKIN
Memphis, Tenn.

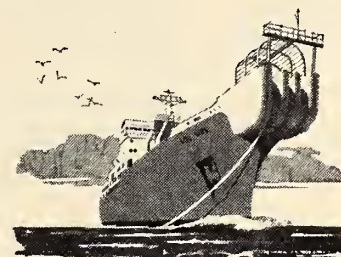
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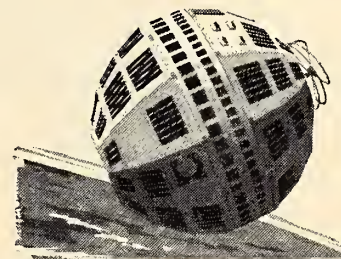


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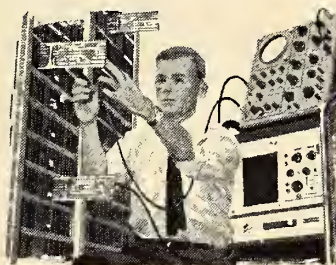


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EDITOR'S CORNER

HISTORIC SNAPSHOT

WYMAN ROGERS, of Fort Scott, Kans., sent us the historic photo below, which he shot from the deck of the *U.S.S. Wickes*. The ship with the dirigible overhead is the *George Washington*, carrying President Woodrow Wilson into Brest. The time, Dec. 13, 1918, just before docking at Brest. Photo marks the turning point of President Wilson's life, from victory in politics and war to the bitter struggle to dictate the WWI peace his way, and create the League of Nations as an effective international organization. In this photo he is minutes away from the start of the failure that broke his health.



THE RABBIT REVOLUTION

ONE OF THE many things that makes us furious with the Cold War, inflation, politics, communists, TV, traffic jams, paying bills, cocktail parties, etc., is the way they steal our time and attention away from keeping up with things that are interesting for their own sakes. Here's a letter in our basket from Albert Van S. Pulling, Professor Emeritus of Biology at Idaho State U. in Pocatello. Says he: "In your interesting article on rats in the October issue you included one error." The error was that we included rabbits among the rodents. They used to be rodents, but "over 40 years ago" they were moved into the Order of Lagomorphs, and haven't been rodents since. This was our error, not author Frank Remington's, committed by us in condensing some of his copy to fit. It was over 40 years ago that we learned that rabbits were rodents, and with all the other things that have been clamoring for our attention we hadn't looked since. It is kind of sickening to think that all the rabbits, hares, pikes, coneys, etc., could turn from rodents to lagomorphs while the less pleasing stuff in the headlines could keep it from us for 40 years. One wonders how much else of his education has been scrapped without his ever finding it out in this mad world. Gives you a feeling of psychological insecurity, which is one more of those darn things we didn't used to worry about.

TALL TALES

THIS MONTH, as a bit of current Americana, we tip our hat to the Liars' Club, of Burlington, Wis. (p. 12), on its 35th anniversary. As Americana, the tall tale needs no apology. Exaggeration beyond belief was the keystone of the humor of the men and women who opened the country west of the Appalachians, reaching its climax in our literature, we guess, with Mark Twain. We didn't know, when we

planned the article, that Liars' Club founder and president Otis Hulett, who in private life is a hard-working newsman, is also a longtime Legionnaire and a Past Commander of his District. When he checked our story on the Liars' Club for us, he said he was so proud of his Legion career that he'd appreciate it if we'd mention it, somewhere outside the Liars' Club article. We don't mind at all.

DON'T CHEAT GI'S KIDS

IN ORDER TO give you the sense of every resolution adopted by the Legion's Nat'l Convention (p. 40), our digest of them is pretty laconic. There's a great deal more behind them than our few words tell.

On page 41, for instance, under "Americanism," you'll see: "656. Urges action to insure an adequate school system for children of military personnel abroad."

This country's 10th biggest school system is the Overseas Dependents Schools, run by the Defense Dep't for the youngsters of our men and women who are stationed abroad. There are some 291 schools in 28 nations, employing about 7,000 educators to teach 160,000 children.

All is not well with them. Congress passed PL86-91 in 1959 to guarantee that the kids overseas would have an education equivalent to those in U.S. cities at home. William G. Carr, Executive Secretary of the National Education Ass'n, says that teachers' pay overseas averages about \$4,720 while it's \$6,660 in U.S. cities. The NEA, the Overseas Education Ass'n and three teachers have, in fact, sued the Secretaries of Defense, Army, Navy and Air Force, charging that the teacher pay-scale is illegal. Other reports are not too encouraging. *Parade Magazine*, last June 20, published a report of miserable conditions in many overseas schools, entitled "How Service Families Are Being Cheated," by author Jack Anderson. Conditions outlined in schools for servicemen's children in Britain, France, Germany and Spain, with accompanying photos, seemed to add up to educational squalor. At the NEA's request, in 1962, the Defense Department okayed an inspection of the schools by six educators, who reported: shortages of supplies and textbooks; shortage of personnel; excessive teacher turnover rate; principals bogged down in military paperwork; inadequate and sometimes unsafe school rooms; little provision for handicapped or exceptional children; some poor teacher housing, and unprofessional salaries.

It's largely a matter of money. Not enough is allocated to bring the overseas school up to U.S. city standards. Whether the Defense Dep't or the Budget Bureau is the villain, John Citizen will never know. Defense can't ask for more money than Budget okays, and if Budget is the pinchpenny, Defense isn't allowed to say so, under the rules that keep the facts behind our budgeting a secret to the extent the Budget Bureau desires.

In Res. 656, the Legion doesn't give a hang who's to blame. The kids of our men overseas aren't a fit subject of pinchpennying, particularly not with respect to their education. Give them adequate schools, said the convention. RBP

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How Many Will Vote?

DATELINE WASHINGTON



The British, undaunted by French President de Gaulle's keeping them out of the European Common Market, and undeterred by United States objections, have kicked the traces on trade with Russia by approving the sale of made-in-U.K. machinery to the Soviet, based on long-term credits . . . thus breaking the five-year red loan barrier urged by the United States for its Allies.

With British offering trade on 15 years credit, the rush is on for sale of Western goods to the Soviet and its satellites . . . Once the U.S. elections are over, it's a safe bet that industry and labor will demand the United States jump into the trade competition.

United States trade with red Russia amounted to only around \$40 million last year; but Soviet trade with other non-communist countries totaled \$4.2 billion, and that on limited credit terms . . . Now it looks like the lid's off.

No. 1 target of Washington's "bleeding hearts" these days is Assistant Secretary of State for Latin American Affairs Thomas C. Mann, who is boss of our Alliance for Progress program with Latin America.

Seems in the view of the snipers, Mann is a "pragmatist" . . . which apparently means Mann concentrates more on the target of long-range economic development for the Latin American countries than tinkering with their social systems.

Reports a leading journalist critic here: "Most observers agree that in the narrow economic sense, the Alliance has made considerable progress under Mann" . . . True, he cut red tape, streamlined procedures, brought in experts . . . But, cry the critics, Mann is not conducting a crusade for the social reform of Latin America . . . On the other hand, there are those who see in Mann a clean breath of fresh air.

In the last Presidential election, 27 out of 100 Americans of voting age failed to cast a ballot . . . As against the 1960 potential vote of 109 million, this November the White House nominees have the opportunity of drawing votes from 114 million age-eligible citizens, according to U.S. Bureau of Census here . . . Current heat of the Presidential campaign, plus the drives by the Johnson and Goldwater adherents to get out the vote, give hope for surpassing 1960's turnout.

Census Bureau's calculations, meanwhile, indicate that despite the flurry of predictions in recent years about California becoming the biggest voting state, the statistics still point to the old champion, New York State . . . The Empire State's voting age population is estimated at 11,330,000 compared with 10,916,000 for California . . . West Coast boosters can take solace in the fact that since 1960, California's additional voting age population increased by 1 million against New York's rise of only 400,000.

In the 1960 Presidential elections, the voting age citizens of Idaho led the nation with a 79.7% vote . . . New Hampshire, North Dakota, and Utah marked up records of more than 78% . . . Mississippi's 25.3% was lowest for the country.

PEOPLE AND QUOTES:

JUDGMENT ON JUDGES

"Judicial decision should no more escape public scrutiny than legislative or executive decisions." **U.S. Supreme Court Justice William J. Brennan.**

WE'RE NOT SO BAD

"Criticism is no doubt good for the soul but we must beware that it does not upset our confidence in ourselves. So perhaps the time has come for Americans to take stock and to think something good about themselves." **Ex-President Herbert Hoover.**

RED WAR MACHINE

"We can no longer think of the Soviet army in the sense of unwieldy 'mass forces.' We must recognize it as a modern, well-equipped, highly-mobile war machine geared to the realities of the nuclear age." **Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitzer.**

TV IN POLITICS

"Broadcasting has re-created for the great modern democracies one of the conditions of the Greek city state: all citizens can see and hear their leaders." **Lord Brain, past president, British Association for Advancement of Science.**

IMAGE OF YOUTH

"... One of the bitterest impressions that come to us . . . is that of the image of so many sad, emaciated, tired, boastful faces of youngsters represented as typical of this generation." **Pope Paul VI.**

CASTRO RIDDLE

"... How could Fidel, who had been given the best of everything, be a Communist?" **Juana Castro, anti-Castro sister of Cuba's red dictator.**

INVENTOR'S DILEMMA

"If you invent something when there's a big need for it, by that time everybody else has already done it." **Jacob Rabnow, inventor.**



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60 to 65	800	400
65 to 70	500	250

*After you sign up, your coverage gradually reduces (as shown in chart), terminating at age 70.

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If you reside in New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Texas, Wisconsin, Illinois, New Jersey or Puerto Rico, do not use this form. Instead, write to American Legion Life Insurance Plan, P.O. Box 5609, Chicago, Illinois 60680, for plan description and correct application forms. If your application is not accepted, your premium will be refunded.



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INSURANCE PLAN, P.O. BOX 5609,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60680

APPLICATION for YEARLY RENEWABLE LIFE INSURANCE for MEMBERS of THE AMERICAN LEGION

PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT—ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS—CHECK MUST ACCOMPANY THIS APPLICATION

Full Name _____ Birth Date _____

_____ Last _____ First _____ Middle _____ Mo. _____ Day _____ Year _____

Permanent Residence _____

_____ Street No. _____ City _____ State _____

Name of Beneficiary _____ Relationship _____

Example: Print "Helen Louise Jones," Not "Mrs. H. L. Jones"

Membership Card No. _____ Year _____ Post No. _____ State _____

I apply for a Full Unit of insurance at Annual Premium of \$24.00 ☐ or a Half Unit at \$12.00 ☐

The following representations shall form a basis for the Insurance Company's approval or rejection of this application:

1. Present occupation? _____ Are you now actively working?

Yes ☐ No ☐ If No, give reason _____

2. Have you been confined in a hospital within the last year? No ☐ Yes ☐ If Yes, give date, length of stay and cause _____

3. Do you now have, or during the past five years have you had, heart disease, lung disease, cancer, diabetes or any other serious illness? No ☐ Yes ☐ If Yes, give dates and details _____

I represent that, to the best of my knowledge, all statements and answers recorded on this application are true and complete. I agree that this application shall be a part of any insurance granted upon it under the policy. I authorize any physician or other person who has attended or examined me, or who may attend or examine me, to disclose or to testify to any knowledge thus acquired.

Signature of _____
Dated _____, 19 _____ Applicant _____

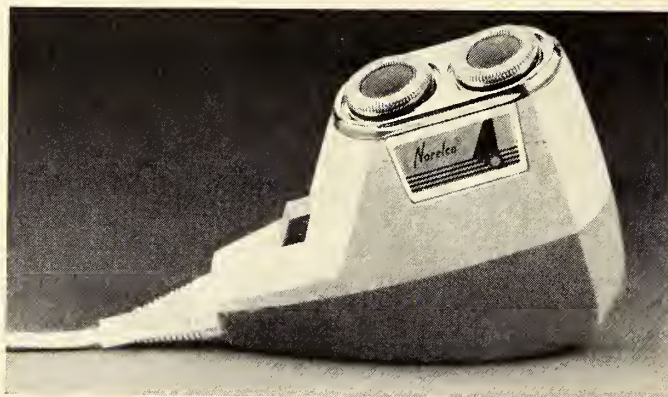
OCCIDENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, Home Office: Los Angeles

GMA-300-6 ED. 5-63



Meet the Green Bay Packers: Front Row—81 Fleming, Cochran, 74 Jordan, 47 Whittenton, 86 Dowler, 63 Thurston, 31 Taylor, 5 Hornung, 15 Starr, 82 Aldridge, Hecker, Fears. Second Row—Austin, 64 J. Kramer, 21 Jeter, 77 Kostelnik, 46 Gremminger, 66 Nitschke, 85 McGee, 58 Currie, 35 Mestnik, 70 Henry, 23 Norton. Back Row—24 Wood, Miller, 12 Bratkowski, Peppler, 89 Robinson, 75 Gregg, 60 Caffey, 25 Moore, 76 Skoronski, 67 Grimm, 78 Masters, 22 Pitts, Bengtson. Standing—26 Adderley, 79 Hanner, 87 Davis.

Why the Green Bay Packers recommend



the Norelco Comfort Shave

Just imagine what *your* face would feel like after a gruelling professional football game. Wouldn't you want the shaver—the *only* shaver—that gives the *Comfort Shave*? Bet your life you would.

And that shaver is today's Norelco Speedshaver with self-sharpening rotary blades. Rotary blades work on today's most advanced shaving principle. They stroke off whiskers with a *continuous* rotary motion—never “grab” the way ordinary shavers do, never cut or nick the way blades do.

Result: a close, clean shave with nary a pinch, pull or scrape—shaving comfort no other shaving method, wet or dry, can duplicate.

You can get the Comfort Shave in three models: The new Norelco ‘Floating-Head’ above—self-cleaning rotary blades; heads that *swivel* to fit your face; new Norelco Cordless; or new Norelco ‘Flip-Top’. All have rotary blades. All give the Comfort Shave. Just ask a Green Bay Packer—especially some Sunday afternoon.

Other Norelco Comfort Shave Products: Prelec® pre-shave lotion. Finale® after-shave lotion. Shaver Cleaner. Home Barber Kit—saves money on haircuts, great for kids. **Other Products:** Hearing Aids, Radios, Radio-Phonographs, Tape Recorders, Dictating Machines, Medical X-ray Equipment, Electronic Tubes and Devices. © 1964 North American Philips Company, Inc., 100 E. 42nd Street, New York 17, New York.



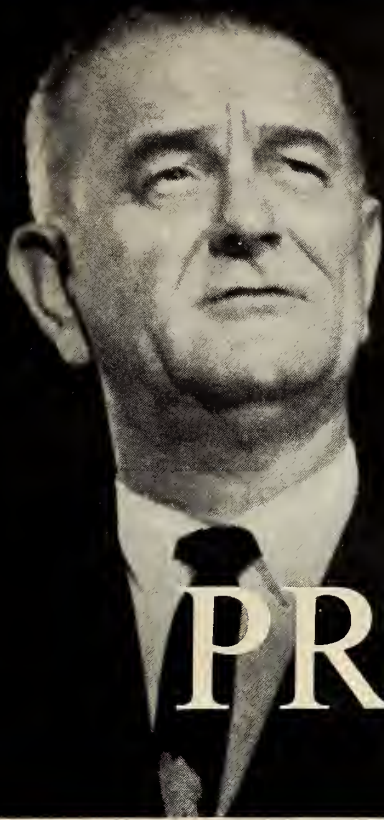
Cordless—shaves anywhere. Battery powered. Zippered case with mirror. New Norelco Cordless Speedshaver 20C.



All-new ‘Flip-Top’—world's largest selling shaver model. On/off switch. Easy flip-top cleaning. Popular price. Norelco ‘Flip-Top’ Speedshaver® 20.

Norelco®/The Comfort Shave

Who will pick the PRESIDENT?



Democrat Lyndon B. Johnson and Republican Barry M. Goldwater, the 1964 Presidential candidates.

The voters will pick the Electoral College, and it will pick the President. All of which makes an election different from what it seems. Here's a rundown of what has happened and what could.

By **NEAL PEIRCE**

TIME IS 1 P.M. It is Wednesday, the sixth of January 1965.

Into the well of the House of Representatives, where the Senate and House are assembled in Joint Session, two mahogany boxes are brought.

The presiding officer—in this case the venerable President pro Tempore of the Senate, Carl Hayden of Arizona, since there is no Vice President—directs that the boxes be opened. The tellers—two Senators and two Representatives—begin to count the votes cast by the 538 electors for President and Vice President of the United States.

The tellers announce the results. Perhaps they will start like this:

Alabama, ten votes for Lyndon B. Johnson for President and ten votes for Hubert H. Humphrey for Vice President, or, ten votes for Barry M. Goldwater for

President and ten votes for William E. Miller for Vice President.

Alaska, three votes for . . . etc.

When they have credited 538 votes to 50 states and the District of Columbia, the next President and Vice President of the United States will have been chosen by the vote of the ancient Elec-

toral College, men and women, chosen by voters, who accomplish what most Americans think they have done on Election Day in November—elect the next President of the United States.

On Tuesday, November 3, *you*, as a voter, will not, of course, vote for President Johnson, Senator Goldwater or any other candidate. You will vote for electors from your state who favor one candidate or another. The winning *electors* will cast one vote apiece for
(Continued on next page)

THURMOND

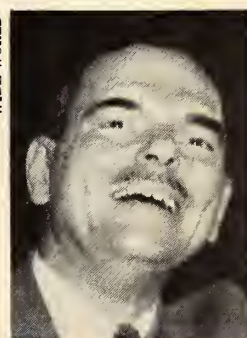


J. Strom Thurmond could have chosen the President in 1948, if loser Thomas E. Dewey had 38 more electoral votes. As it was, Harry S. Truman had enough.

TRUMAN



DEWEY





Under some suggested electoral reforms, Richard M. Nixon, left, would have beaten John F. Kennedy, right, in the close 1960 contest.

CONTINUED

Who will pick the PRESIDENT?

President and Vice President in their states in December, and report in time for the formal election in the House next January 6.

If you are in one of 32 states which don't name the electors on the ballot you will not even learn their names at the polls, but will vote for anonymous "electors for" one candidate or another.

The winning electors can, if they wish, legally vote for any Presidential candidate they choose. As recently as the 1960 election, an Oklahoma elector, Henry D. Irwin, chosen on the Nixon-Lodge ticket by the voters, cast his electoral vote for Sen. Harry F. Byrd, of Virginia. Senator Byrd got 14 other electoral votes when six Alabama electors who ran unpledged voted for Byrd and—on the same basis—all eight Mississippi electors also went for Byrd.

Nevertheless, by long established custom, virtually all of the electors that you choose this November will actually cast their votes *en bloc* this December for the Presidential ticket that carries your state. That ticket will get all of your state's electoral votes, even if it has carried your state by a plurality of just one vote. The losing ticket in your state will, though it gets a million votes, do no better in the national picture than if it had gotten no votes at all in your state. Thus Mr. Kennedy got more than 3 million popular votes in California in 1960, but

trailed Nixon in the state so that he got none of California's electoral votes. Mr. Nixon got more than 3 million popular votes in New York, but ran behind Kennedy so that he received none of New York's electoral votes. More than 6 million popular votes in those two states went for nothing in the Electoral College. Meanwhile, in smaller states, far fewer popular votes rolled up electoral votes for both candidates because they were on the right side locally.

The intricacies of the electoral system introduce other elements into an election, ranging from relatively unimportant adjustments in the political balance to highly explosive possibilities.

Every ten years, the distribution of electoral votes is adjusted to population shifts revealed by the Census. This year, because of the 1960 Census, the Nixon states of 1960 will have nine more, and the Kennedy states will have nine less electoral votes, a readjustment that would not have affected the 1960 result had it been in force then. Biggest change is in California, which picks up eight more electoral votes. And this year, for the first time, the District of Columbia will vote for President, with three electoral votes.

One particular rule of the electoral system has been exhibiting its potential for political dynamite in recent years. In order to win, a candidate must have a

majority of the electoral votes, so that if there are more than two candidates, the leader is not necessarily the new President. Here is where a third party can raise Cain even with a small block of electoral votes. J. Strom Thurmond garnered 39 electoral votes as the Dixiecrat candidate in 1948. The Dixiecrats had no dream of beating Mr. Truman or Mr. Dewey. But if the race between Truman and Dewey had been closer, Truman might have received more electoral votes than Dewey, yet lacked his needed majority because of Thurmond's 39. The Dixiecrats could then have attempted to bargain with Mr. Truman over controversial issues, like civil rights or federal appointments. If successful, they could have given Mr. Truman their electoral votes before the Electoral College committed itself. If unsuccessful, they could have kept their votes and thrown him to the mercies of the House of Representatives, which elects the President if no candidate has a majority of the electoral votes.

In 1960, there was no concerted Southern drive. Senator Byrd got 15 electoral votes, but attempts to get some southern Kennedy electors to desert the standard bearer and deny him a majority petered out. Even so, it was a closer thing for Mr. Kennedy than it had been for Mr. Truman. A loss of 36 electoral votes would have denied him the needed

majority of the then 535 electoral votes. A switch from Kennedy to Nixon of 5,000 popular votes in Illinois and in Missouri (each of which Kennedy carried by less than 10,000 popular votes out of a two-state total of more than 6 million votes cast) would have stripped Mr. Kennedy of 40 electoral votes and given Senator Byrd's 15 the balance of power.

It didn't happen, and attempts to control the Presidency by a minor block of third party votes have never come off. But the 1948 and 1960 results clearly

could flow from the electoral system throwing the decision into the House of Representatives this January. In that case it would be the new House, elected on this Election Day, that would decide the issue. There has been only one electoral tie in history, and that was between Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr in 1800. In those days, because the outgoing Congress sat until March instead of giving way to the new one right after New Year's Day as at present, the country was treated to the selection of Jefferson as President by a House which, in

have equal weight with New York and California, though in the Electoral College the latter two states outcount the former by 83 to 6, and in the popular vote the difference is almost astronomical. In 1960, New York and California recorded 13,797,657 popular votes while Delaware and Nevada recorded 303,950.

Each state delegation in the House would have to agree within itself on how to cast its vote to settle a tie. It would almost certainly follow political lines that would be largely settled by how the vote for Congressmen goes this November.

The Founding Fathers would doubtless be shocked to hear that this Electoral College system, a device they decided upon only after long and painstaking debate, is today frequently likened to an appendix—a vestigial organ that is either superfluous or dangerous, but never useful.

The late Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee, a stern critic of the electoral system, said in 1961: "Every four years, the Electoral College is like a loaded pistol pointed at our system of government. Its continued existence is a game of Russian roulette. Once its antiquated procedures trigger a loaded cylinder, it may be too late for the needed corrections." Senator Kefauver went on to suggest that "Presidents for the space age" should not "go into office in the ox cart furnished by the Electoral College." But those American political leaders who agree with Kefauver that the Electoral College is badly in need of reform, if not outright abolition, have as much difficulty in agreeing upon an alternative as did the delegates to the Constitutional Convention back in 1787.

The subject of how the President should be chosen, said James Wilson of Pennsylvania on the floor of the 1787 Convention, "... has greatly divided this House ... It is in truth the most difficult of all on which we have to decide."

Although some rumors circulated
(Continued on page 53)



Your chosen electors don't have to vote for your man. Shown at right is Henry D. Irwin, who voted for Virginia's Sen. Harry F. Byrd, though chosen as an elector on Oklahoma's Nixon-Lodge ticket in 1960. He's at Senate hearings in 1961.

show how possible it is under the system.

Alabama Gov. George Wallace's decision not to run for President this year means that there will be no important third party in the field on Election Day. Thus it would probably take the rare possibility of an Electoral College tie between President Johnson and Senator Goldwater to bring on the ruckus that

its total make-up, had already been voted out of office.

If, by rare chance, this year's election should throw the election into the House of Representatives, a system unrelated to either the popular vote or the Electoral College vote will take over. Each state will have just one vote, for a total of 50. Delaware and Nevada will then

JEFFERSON

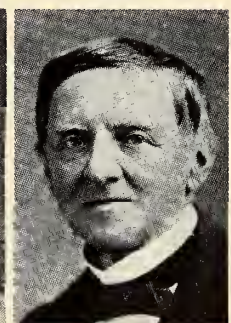
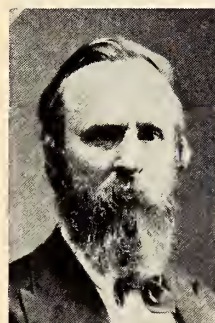
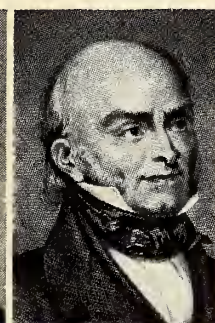
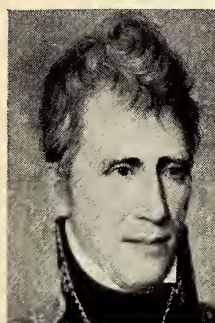
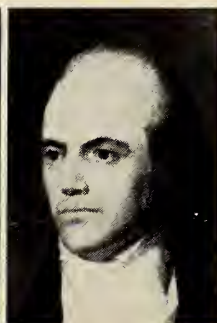
BURR

JACKSON

ADAMS

HAYES

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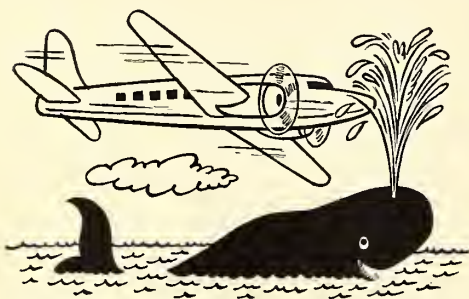


Historic electoral rhubarbs: In 1800 the House chose Thomas Jefferson over Aaron Burr to end a tie. In 1824, when neither had a majority, the House picked trailer Andrew Jackson over leader John Q. Adams. In 1876, Samuel Tilden had a clear Election Day margin, but amid national furor a special committee granted challenged votes to Rutherford B. Hayes, who won by one electoral vote.

By NINO LO BELLO

THE LIARS' CLUB of Burlington, Wis., will be 35 years old this December, and judging from the national and international need that it has satisfied, the club, and Otis C. Hulett, its president, rate a warm "Happy Birthday." Back in 1929, neither Hulett nor his friends intended to start an official world organization, whose principle duty today is to determine the World Champion Liar at the end of every year. Thirty-five years ago, newsman Hulett and a pal cooked up a one-shot spoof about a meeting of liars in Burlington. From then on, popular demand for more turned Hulett's home and office into world headquarters for liars, and led to formalizing the operation as a club which now has 97,000 unsolicited members from every state in the union and 26 foreign lands.

Between 15,000 and 20,000 tall tales are sent each year to the Burlington club



The only man to claim being shot down by a whale in WW2 said it wasn't a fib at all, it really happened just like that.

as the acknowledged world depot for bald-faced falsehoods. A few specimens are:

"It rained so hard the creek ran backwards, reversed the mill wheel and underground 1,000 sacks of flour so fast that when the bags were opened, the wheat wasn't even ripe enough to harvest."

"I happened to be standing at the edge of Frisco Bay just as it started to freeze. And in some way all the frogs there were caught in the ice with just their legs sticking up above the ice. I hurriedly got a lawn mower and in about two hours had mowed the entire bay and shipped 75 boatloads of frogs' legs to France for a net return of \$137,465,720.17."

Hulett collects these and similar yarns all year, and when December rolls around he and his friends wade through it all, to come up with the new "World's Champion Liar." After sifting through the elephantine pile of submissions, Hulett and the board of judges proclaim the champ and the wire services flash the news all over the globe on New Year's Eve.

"We're probably the only honest men on the face of the earth," President

Hulett says. "You see, everybody is a liar, but we are the only ones who admit it. Make no bones about lying. Our civilization is founded on the fib. The science of 50 years ago was mostly lies. Santa Claus is a lie. [Shhh!] When we tell our sweetheart she is the most beautiful girl in the world—oh, what a lie that is.

"Our club believes in liars because the tall story is an American product, unlike any other humor in the world. It flourished at the crossroads blacksmith's and the old general store with the potbellied

words: "World's Greatest Liar." Foreign postal authorities steered it to the United States and here the Postal Department promptly shipped it to Burlington.

An envelope postmarked at Winnipeg, Canada, addressed to: "President Otis, Liars' Club, U.S.A.," arrived safely. The letter inside read: "Dear Sir, Please send me your address. I would like to submit a lie and join your club." Another envelope had Hulett's picture pasted on it with nothing but the words: "That Liar in Burlington!"

HAPPY BIRTHDAY to the Burlington (WIS.) Liars' Club

It began as a joke, 35 years ago, but popular demand made it a lasting thing.

stove. It was a man's humor, broad and human as the men from whom it sprang because a good lie was esteemed as an exaggeration and not as a means to any end except a laugh. Our organization doesn't give a hang about social position or bank balance. That's why we have the finest collection of liars in or out of captivity."

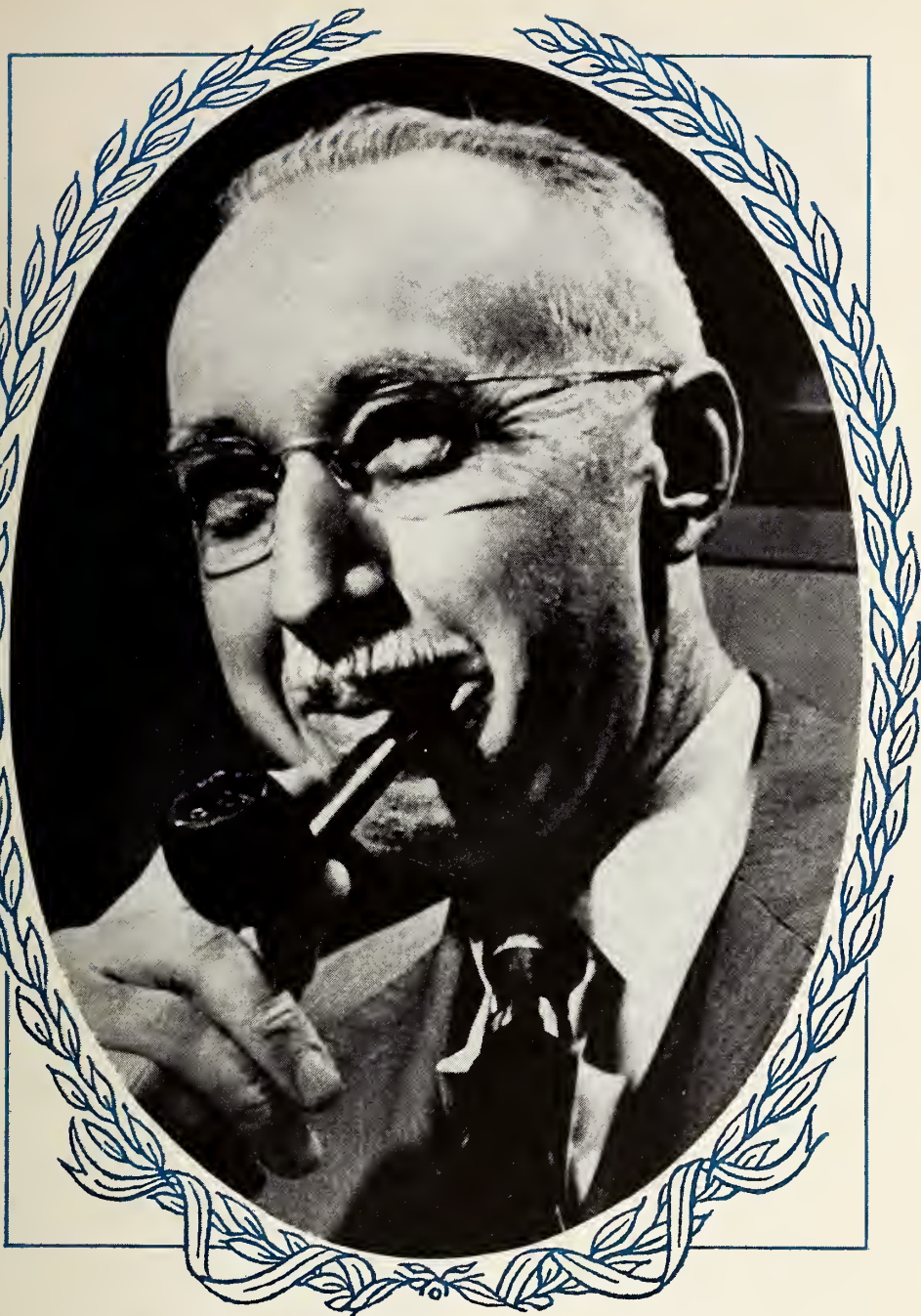
In spite of world publicity, the Liars' Club is a club that doesn't resemble a club, for it has no meetings, no social affairs, no dues, no constitution. In fact, just a mere handful of members come from Burlington, which, in spite of its international fame, boasts a grand population of hardly more than 5,000. There, at the junction of the Fox and White Rivers where the big winds blow, Hulett receives the bulging mail sacks with fibs, fibs and more fibs.

Back before the communists took over China, an envelope arrived from Shanghai that was addressed with only the

To join the Liars, you merely send in a lie, plus 10¢ in coin to cover operational costs. A woman in Boise, Idaho, wrote Hulett and said she remembered him when he was in her Sunday School class. She said she recalled he was a "nice little boy." Hulett countered with: "I was in more trouble in Sunday School than all the other kids put together. Enclosed is your membership card."

Still another time, about 25 years ago, the Associated Press sent out a filler quoting Hulett to the effect that it was odd indeed that his club had members in every state but Alabama. When a Birmingham newspaper columnist saw that, she wrote: "There are no liars in Alabama—what do you expect?" Hulett promptly sent her a life membership.

As founder of the group and as its boss for the past 35 years, Hulett can swap tall stories with anybody. The men in town say he can go 48 hours without stopping. He's lectured on the cream-



Otis Hulett, who started the Liars' Club and found he couldn't let go of it.

chicken circuit for years, has been a television and radio curio on many shows and has written several books on lies and liars.

Hulett doesn't, however, make a penny out of the club. That's the truth. For 40 years he served as bureau manager for the *Racine Journal-Times*, a job that forced him to stick to the truth. What little lying he did was always for the Liars' Club. Anytime he earned a fee as a speaker representing the club, he would put it into the club's kitty to pay bills and expenses.

Like Hulett, members of the club are self-confessed liars—no matter what walk of life they come from. Necessarily a hodgepodge, the club includes an Arc-

tic explorer, a lighthouse tender, a London cartoonist, a North Woods trapper, a few nonagenarians, dozens of celebrities (whose names cannot be made public, according to the Liars' only unwritten law) and thousands of other people ranging in profession from acrobat to zoologist. The Liars' therefore claim one of the most cosmopolitan collections of members in captivity, with joiners among the rich and poor, young and old—all bullthrowers extraordinary. The only ones barred from membership are politicians—the officers declare that their club is an "amateur" organization. Texas leads the pack in the number of members. Brooklyn, N.Y., by itself, tops all states but Texas.

Several years ago the Liars' Club got a flurry of submissions from Canada that were unusually good. Hulett took a tent and his fishing gear up into Ontario where his on-the-spot research came up with this whopper:

"My pop used to live at the foot of a perpendicular bluff in the mountains. In the spring he'd sit out on the front porch, take out his slingshot and shoot potato seeds into the bluffs in rows, running from top to bottom. Then, in order to be sure they had enough moisture, he'd shoot an onion in above each potato. The onions made the potatoes' eyes water. And so my pop had a good crop every year."

One Ontario farmer said the grasshoppers were so thick at his place that he watched them devour his mule and horse in a matter of minutes. Then the grasshoppers pitched horseshoes to see who would get to eat the harness.

When you've collected grade A lies as long as Otis Hulett has, new, good lies become scarce.

"I wonder how many times we've gotten the story of the man who had one bullet left and two bears to kill," he says. "He shot his gun at a knife which cut the bullet in two and each half killed a bear. Or the one about the soil being so rich that when you throw corn to the chickens, they have to catch it on the fly or eat it off the stalk. Or the one about mosquitoes being so big that chicken wire is used for screening."

Sometimes the mail contains a serious note that appears non-serious. There's the case of Flying Officer Ralph W. Ritchie, an American who flew with the R.A.F. He claimed something befell him in WW2 that nobody would swallow. He wrote the Burlington Liars' Club asking for help. This was his story:

"My plane," he wrote, "was badly damaged during a mission. I had to fly low over the sea with only one motor working. While hobbling back I sighted what appeared to be an enemy submarine. I decided to shoot it up, so I went down within five feet of the water. Just as I approached, I discovered it was a whale and I had to laugh. But my front gunner still thought it was a sub and he blazed away. The whale got mad apparently and he spouted up some water—which, as luck would have it, drowned out my remaining motor. I had to make a forced landing in the sea. Which means that I was the only pilot in the war who had the distinction of being shot down by a whale."

Hulett thought it was a pretty good lie, and it made a first page story when he released it to the newspapers. But a few days later he got a hurried call from the pilot's family in Iowa. It seemed they hadn't heard from him in years and had

(Continued on page 50)



DONALD E. JOHNSON
NATIONAL COMMANDER,
THE AMERICAN LEGION, 1964-65

The NATIONAL COMMANDER *of the* AMERICAN LEGION *1964-1965*

Meet Donald E. Johnson, of Iowa, who was elected to head the Legion at Dallas on Sept. 24.

By **ROBERT B. PITKIN**

DONALD E. JOHNSON of West Branch, Iowa, was elected National Commander of The American Legion for 1964-65 at the close of the Legion's 46th National Convention on Thursday, Sept. 24, at Memorial Auditorium in Dallas, Tex. He is a member of American Legion Post 514 in West Branch.

Don Johnson is a big, ruddy, soft-spoken Iowan who, at 40, looks younger than he is. His qualities of leadership, good sense and sound thinking were so impressive from the day he first joined the Legion that many of Iowa's most respected senior Legionnaires were proposing him for National Commander 11 years ago, when he was only 29. It was Johnson who said "no" then, protesting that he was too young.

At that time he had already been Commander of the Iowa American Legion, and since then he has served two terms as the Iowa Legion's National Executive Committeeman, has been a member of several National American Legion Commissions and chairman of one Legion National Committee.

Don Johnson is a businessman, and

as good a businessman as the father of nine children has to be. (His children, from oldest to youngest, ranging in ages from 15 to 3, are: Alan, David, Brian, Kevin, Julie, Kurt, Joan, Robert and Beth. Their mother is the former Mary Jean Suchomel, of Tipton, Iowa.)

The new Commander, starting with a local feed store given him by his foster father, today has an expanding interest in a growing number of aggressive agricultural supply and food concerns, including one of the Middle West's major liquid fertilizer firms, and one of the big suppliers of dressed turkeys (Maplecrest) to such eastern seaboard cities as New York, Boston and Philadelphia.

Johnson is a WW2 Army vet. He volunteered in December 1942, while an 18-year-old sophomore at Iowa State College (now University). After being shuffled from the 14th Armored Division to the Air Force to the infantry, he saw duty as an artillery Sergeant with Cannon Co., 354th Infantry Regiment, in Gen. George S. Patton's U.S. 3rd Army—across the Moselle and Rhine into Czechoslovakia, Bavaria, and up into Germany. His outfit was near Leipzig when the war ended, and he then served occupation duty in Germany and North-

ern France (Camp Lucky Strike), and came home in March of 1946.

There is a certain poetic justice in Don Johnson heading the world's biggest war veterans' organization. The whole pattern of his life was shaped by a WW1 tragedy. His father, Chris Hansen, a Cedar Falls, Iowa, baker, came home from France gassed. After several years of living in pain, during which Don was born (June 5, 1924, in Cedar Falls) Hansen's wounds led to his tragic death. Left alone, Don's mother could not support him and his brother, and Don went to live in the Lutheran orphanage at Elk Horn, Iowa. After two years, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Johnson took him to live with them. Henry Johnson was a farmer, farm supply store operator and hatcheryman in West Branch. By a friendly arrangement with his mother, Don grew up with the Johnsons. He was not adopted, but out of gratitude he adopted them in reverse. Having gone through high school, college and the army he went to court at age 22, declared the Johnsons his legal parents and changed his name from Hansen to Johnson.

Don graduated from West Branch High School in 1941, and went to Iowa State to study agriculture and related sciences. College education was hard to finance, but Don worked on various projects in the aggie school for off-hours pay and secured a LaVerne Noyes scholarship, established in many U.S. colleges by the late LaVerne Noyes for WW1 veterans and their descendants. Then came his Army stint in WW2, part way through his sophomore year. Before his service overseas with Gen. Patton's Army he trained with the 14th Armored Division at Camp Chaffee, Ark.; then with the Army Air Force at Santa Ana, Calif. When Air Force training was reduced, he went to the infantry—first at Hunter Liggett Military Reservation in California, then at Camp Butner, Durham, N.C., with the 89th Infantry. From there he went overseas, attached to the 345th Infantry howitzer outfit.

Returning to college in 1946, Johnson had the GI Bill to help him on top of the LaVerne Noyes Scholarship. Revolutions in the sciences and business of agriculture were occurring, and Johnson's interests as a student were firmly focused on his career purposes, almost to the exclusion of extracurricular activities. He conducted seed germination tests in the college seed laboratory for 30¢ an hour for about 30 hours a week. In the summer, before his service, he had supervised crews detasseling corn for the corn inbreeding program of a hybrid seed company.

In 1946, with a crash program, he completed his remaining 2½ years of college between March and December.

(Continued on page 43)



In Berlin, *The Wall* and Will Harder . . . A stark record of barriers to freedom.

COLOR PHOTO BY STUART ALPHE

An Artist Paints The Wall of Shame

ARTIST WILL HARDER meets today's world head on, as great artists of the past met theirs, with his 6-by 15-foot portrayal (above) of *The Wall*—that visual symbol in Berlin of the great division of the whole earth today.

In photos, it is a wall. Under Harder's hand its brutal spirit shines through—the spirit of the imprisonment of populations. A posterity which will make nothing but pretty designs of the lifeless geometry of much modern art will understand this canvas.

Harder left New Lenox, Ill., last February, paying his own way to Berlin. He had an honorary commission from American Legion Post 236, in Prospect, Tenn., which represented encouragement.

In Berlin, leaving sketchbook behind, Harder walked. He walked the 26½-mile

length of the wall. Its cold reality and grim meaning filled him with a growing horror.

He walked between the last row of West Berlin houses and the irregular bricks of the divider, with the arches of barbed wire overhead. In the shadow of the wall, he made his way slowly through areas where the masonry of East and West practically touches. He heard homes dynamited to widen the empty strip on the communist side. In his painting the long black line stands for this barren area. After two weeks he bought new shoes and walked some more. After a month he started, indoors, to paint the meaning of the wall as his month of walking had engraved it on his soul.

His wall comes to a point which disappears in the foreground. It represents the penetration of communism into the free world. "The tip doesn't show," he

says. "We don't know how far it penetrates." In the center, a searchlight shines on the figure of a man, high and free. "It is just a ray of hope," says Harder.

Ordinary people were plainly seen in the painting before it was finished, but their forms became as obscured amid the smoldering ruins as the human personality is behind the real wall. The few figures that are clear now are in uniform—watching.

In the background is a red curtain. It doesn't end in the painting. "It represents all kinds of borders and barriers that prevent men moving freely," says Harder. It goes on endlessly, even to Harder's 17-year-old son, William, Jr., who is just south of the 38th parallel in Korea.

Harder saved the barbed wire until last. When that went on, *The Wall* was complete.

by Ruth L. Williams

By FRANKLIN M. DAVIS, JR.

ON SEPTEMBER 26, 1918; the first American overseas field army in history launched a surprise attack against the German forces manning the Kaiser's massive WW1 defenses in the Meuse-Argonne area of France. The attack was the crucial operation in the 1918 Western Front campaign to end the First World War after four bloody years of stalemate warfare that had already cost Europe a whole generation of young men.

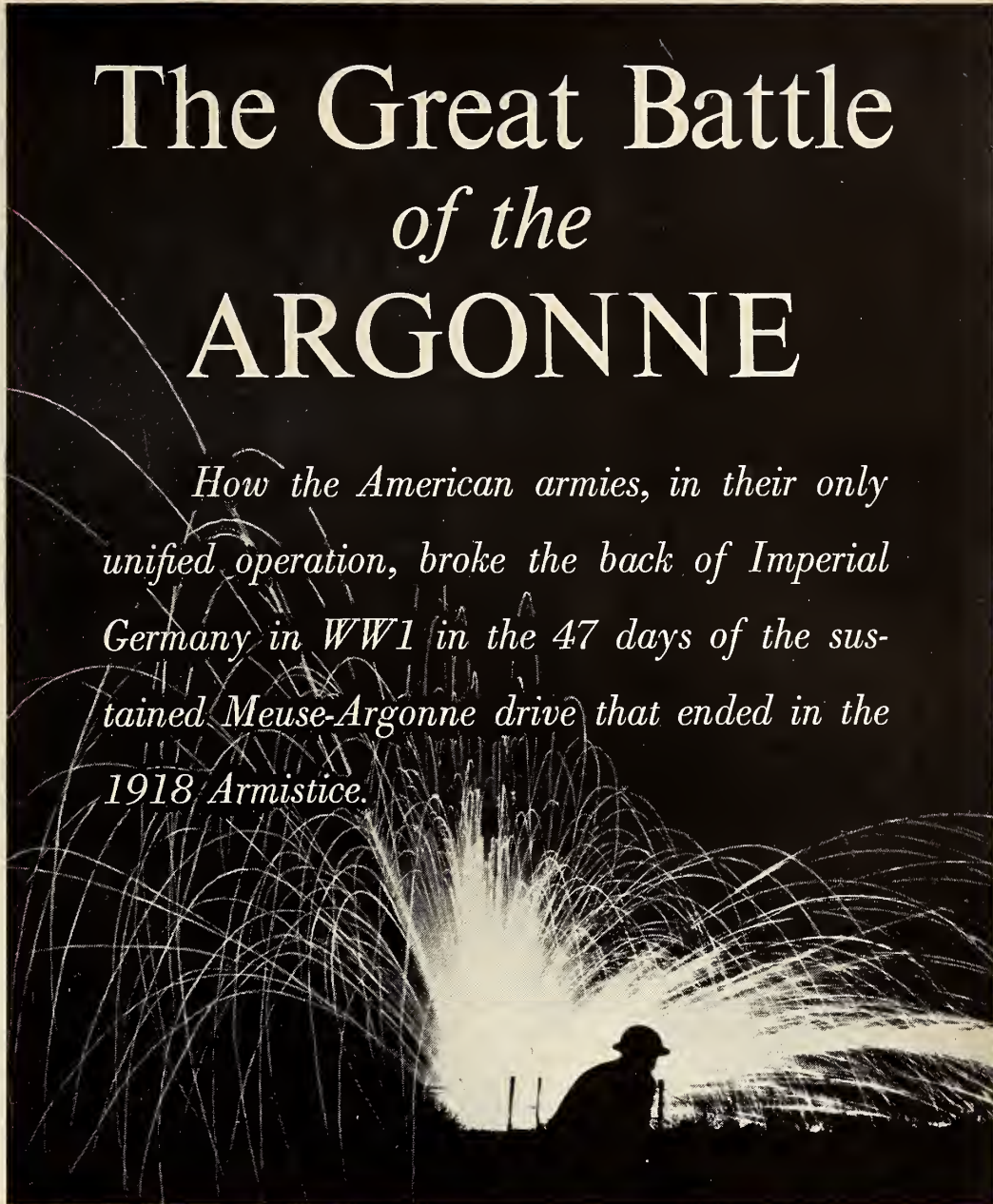
The American offensive was destined to be kept up for 47 days running. It began on a 24-mile front between the Meuse River and the harsh hills of the Argonne Forest of northeastern France—a broad defile split the long way by a 12-mile hogback ridge. The area was already churned to desolation by the 1916 German operations against the French around Verdun. When the shrill whistles signaled the jump-off in the foggy dawn of that Thursday morning, 108,000 front line American doughboys scrambled out of their attack trenches. They moved in a series of frontal assaults and shallow maneuvers toward an objective 32 miles away. The attacking Americans were locally supported by a French secondary effort and backed up by over a million comrades within the American Expeditionary Forces in France who struggled to keep 400 tons of combat supplies moving forward daily to each assault division—major fighting units of the American field army.

Twenty-two American divisions of 28,000 men each were committed to the Meuse-Argonne attack as the Germans shifted a continuous stream of reserves to their front. The enemy's four reinforced lines transformed the natural advantages of the Meuse watershed into a masterpiece of defensive warfare. The violence of the German defense and the organized fury of the American attack turned the battle area into a nightmare country of cratered slopes, spongy routes and rubble villages. The timbers of the Argonne Forest were splintered into stumpy spikes, little towns were buried in the turf of their own gentle valleys, and the earth was so ravaged and soured that to this day little grows there beyond a scraggly underbrush of weeds and stunted trees.

The offensive was the main effort and right pivot of the Allied French, British, Belgian and American drive to gain control of the carefully defended railway systems that were vital to German supply and communications. Success would snare the German armies in France and Belgium in a giant trap. Timed to coincide with major French and British penetrations farther north

The Great Battle of the ARGONNE

How the American armies, in their only unified operation, broke the back of Imperial Germany in WW1 in the 47 days of the sustained Meuse-Argonne drive that ended in the 1918 Armistice.



ALL PHOTOS NATIONAL ARCHIVES-U. S. SIGNAL CORPS



Red triangle relates the Argonne drive to the whole Western Front. German communications depended on the hub within it, and the enemy drained reserves elsewhere to hold out there.



Scene in Exermont, where 1st Division relieved the 35th. A second earlier street was full, now all take cover as shell whines in.



Gen. Pershing, left, visited front units daily. Here he's with Gen. William Johnston at 91st Div. Hq.



The Kriemhilde Stellung, German fortified line first broken by 32nd Div

C O N T I N U E D

The Great Battle of the ARGONNE

along the nearly 400 miles of enemy fortifications from the Swiss border to the North Sea, the Meuse-Argonne attack was aimed at the critical master link in these German communications in France. On the north, the French and British operations could seriously disrupt the enemy, but only if the Americans cut the Carignan-Sedan-Mézières railway system (*see map*) would the ruin of the German armies be complete. Thus the roughly triangular Meuse-Argonne battleground of General Pershing's offensive was the key to Allied success along the whole Western Front.

Without letup, the Americans hacked through the concrete emplacements, tangled wire and coordinated cross-fires of the four German defensive lines. With an average advance of 22 miles and a farthest single advance of 34 miles, they gained firm control of the Carignan-Sedan-Mézières railway in 47 grueling days of continuous grinding attack. The cost in carnage was high. There were 120,000 American casualties—one for every ten men engaged—and an almost equal number of German casualties. The Americans cleared 900 square miles of France of the German enemy, liberated 150 towns and villages, captured 26,000 German soldiers

and seized 3,500 field pieces, machine-guns and other weapons. The French and British offensives on the north having gained their objectives, the ruin of the German armies on the Western Front was now achieved, the trap was sprung. On November 11, 1918, Germany capitulated. On that day, the Armistice brought an end to the First World War. The terrible sacrifice of the Meuse-Argonne campaign was rewarded in victory.

After the war Gen. of the Armies John J. Pershing, the man in command of the American First World War forces in France, gave the Meuse-Argonne campaign a special salute. "A battle," he wrote in his memoirs, "... the greatest, the most prolonged in American history ... the number engaged, the diverse character of the fighting and the terrain, the numerous crises ... all difficulties were overridden in one tremendous sustained effort to terminate the war then and there in a victorious manner. ..."

Pershing and his doughboys had faced a formidable trial, indirectly of their own making, even before the Meuse-Argonne attack jumped off. During the spring of 1918 the Germans, realizing that fresh American troops could swing the war against them, launched five great offensive "on-to-Paris" drives of their own in an attempt to end the war before Americans in force could tip the balance against them.

The whole summer of 1918 was taken up by the Allies stopping these huge enemy attacks with local counter-offenses. In them the still green Ameri-



The battered Argonne Forest



Village of Cuisy, taken by 4th Division early in the drive. It set up division hq here by midnight, Sept. 26-27. Litter cases are Germans.



American wounded were sheltered in this battered church at Neuilly, while struggle raged in the nearby Argonne Forest.



along the path taken by the 35th Division, east of Varennes.

can troops got their first major bloodbaths. As the summer ended, the enemy had been brought to a standstill, but held numerous arms of terrain bulging into the Allied lines. One of these dangerous salients in the St. Mihiel sector still stuck out virtually behind the right flank of the line of the planned Meuse-Argonne attack. Farther west and north, the French were enjoying success against salients in the Aisne-Marne and Amiens sectors, where the Americans had added their weight in earlier counterthrusts. As September came in, the Americans were given the mission of squeezing off the St. Mihiel salient. The view was that if this succeeded and the French success continued, the ground would be laid to start the big drive that should end the war during the next year—1919.

But it started in a few weeks, instead.

Marshal of France Ferdinand Foch, the 67-year-old strategic genius who was Allied Supreme Commander, suggested that the American September drive at St. Mihiel be revised to split the Americans into three groups for commitment under French command to reinforce the Aisne-Marne and Amiens successes. Foch growled, "I must insist on this arrangement."

Pershing, 58 years old, as American as a baseball bat and just about as slim and straight, thought of the American First Army now operational in the St. Mihiel sector. From the day of the United States entry into the war on April 6, 1917, it was America's view that her contribution to the war should be in the form of a separate field army with its own mission.

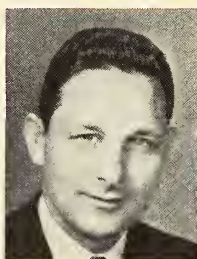
(Continued on page 45)



WHEN A PRESIDENT DIES, SHOULD HIS

YES

Sen. Birch E. Bayh, Jr. (D-Ind.)



IF A PRESIDENT were disabled—or if he died—while this nation was without a Vice President, we would be courting catastrophe. On 16 different occasions in our history—totaling nearly 40 years—we have been without a Vice President.

In any one of those years something could have happened to the President. This would have required an officer other than the Vice President to act as Chief Executive.

Eight times in our history a President has died in office and has been succeeded by the Vice President. Each time this has happened, it has been a severe shock to the nation. But each time, our Government has withstood the test. We have had orderly transfer of executive authority. We pray we may never be faced, however, with the supreme test—the loss of a President and Vice President within the same four-year term of office. For whatever tragedy may befall our national leaders, the nation must continue in stability, functioning to preserve a society in which freedom may prosper.

It seems clear that the best way to assure this is to make certain that the nation always has a Vice President as well as a President.

There is today a clear consensus in the Congress to provide for a Vice President at all times. The difficulty has been to achieve a consensus on *how* this should be accomplished.

As chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments, I conducted extensive hearings recently on the questions of filling vacancies in

the office of Vice President and on Presidential inability.

After long study and discussion, the six members of the Subcommittee—three Democrats and three Republicans—reached agreement on Senate Joint Resolution 139, of which I am chief sponsor.

This proposal, popularly called the Bayh Amendment, provides that if the office of Vice President falls vacant, it shall be filled by a person nominated by the President and elected by both Houses of Congress.

The decision to propose this method of filling a Vice-Presidential vacancy was reached after thorough study of the alternatives. It was the determination of the Subcommittee that the primary requirement in selecting a method is to assure that the individual chosen for the nation's second-highest office be one who could work well and closely with the President. Simultaneously, we wanted a method which would assure the people a voice in the selection of a Vice President.

No one or no body—except the President himself—is in a position to determine who is best qualified to prepare for the dreadful eventuality that he may have to carry on for his Chief Executive, temporarily or permanently. No one or no body—except the Congress of the United States—is in a position to properly represent the will of the people.

The method we propose is simple and effective. It will assure continuity in government at a time of grave national and international shock. It will inspire national confidence. Meeting these requirements, it would prevent national disruption in time of crisis.

Birch Bayh

If you wish to let your Congressman or one of your Senators know how you feel

on this big issue, fill out the "ballot" on the facing page and mail it to him. — — — — —

SUCCESSOR NAME A NEW V.P.?

NO

Rep. James G. Fulton (R-Pa.)
27th District



MY ANSWER IS a firm no. The office of Vice President has been, and should continue to be, a major elective office. It should not be filled by the President's political appointment.

Currently, Congress has placed three *elective* officials in the line of succession. However, the duties of the Speaker of the House and the President pro tempore of the Senate are so demanding that they cannot prepare for the chance that the new President will be disabled. Thus the present law needs change to provide that the Vice-Presidency will never be vacant; but the basic principle of elective selection over appointive power must be kept intact.

The concept of Presidential appointment of a possible successor provides for an extremely weak evaluation of the President's action. In the event of a catastrophe leaving the Vice-Presidency vacant, an appointment would automatically receive approval during the honeymoon of Congressional cooperation. If the first major appointment of the new President were to be disapproved by the Congress, it would serve to undermine the confidence and support of the new President! At that point the checks and balances of Congressional approval are meaningless at best, divisive at worst. We can imagine the fight for power between the President and Congress that would ensue.

As an alternative, I propose and favor H.J. Res. 884 which preserves the Constitutional nature of an elective Vice President and yet combines this policy with the political reality of the national party system. This bill provides that the Congress (the combined

Senate and House membership) elect a Vice President from "three persons duly qualified under the Constitution and recommended for election by the national committee of the political party of which the President is a member." Justice Michael A. Musmanno, of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, a Democrat, and I, a Republican, strongly favor this solution based on elective principles rather than on political appointment.

The two keys to this proposal are the nomination of *three* qualified candidates and the use of the National Committee for nomination. The first assures that there will be an elective procedure to the succession, by giving Congress several candidates to consider. The second recognizes the reality of our American system of party nomination; it places the power of nomination in the National Committee, composed of the party leaders. The candidates nominated in this way will be representative of the party but will not be subject to the political or personal likes of a single individual.

This system of nomination will allow Congress to use effectively its power of checks and balances. Of course, there is no better qualified body to elect a Vice President from the candidates presented. Congress is not only more sensitive to public opinion than other parts of the government, but has two powers implying this elective right: the power to impeach the President, and the power to elect a President when there is a tie in the Electoral College.

Thus, instead of an appointment based on the selection of one person, I favor the orderly transition of executive power to preserve the elective basis of this major elective office, the Vice-Presidency.

James G. Fulton

I have read in The American Legion Magazine
for November the arguments in PRO & CON:
When A President Dies, Should His Successor
Name A New V. P.?

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE
IN MY OPINION THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSOR
☐ SHOULD ☐ SHOULD NOT NAME A NEW V. P.

SIGNED
ADDRESS
TOWNSTATE

A REPORT FROM DALLAS



Sen. Barry Goldwater, Republican Presidential nominee. . . . Peace through strength.



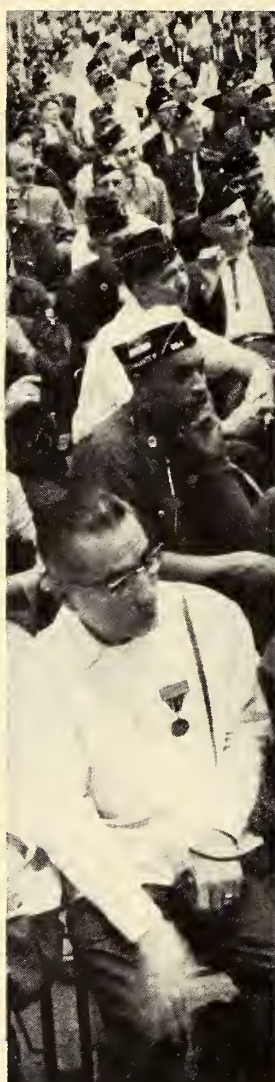
Defense Secretary Robert McNamara. . . We are strong and growing ever stronger.



Smiling clown J. W. Gibbons, Okmulgee, Okla., made kids happy on parade route.



Mary Schneider, of Casper, Wyo., Troopers, all-girl Junior Color Guard champions.



Nearly 3,000 delegates spent three days at work on the convention floor.



New Nat'l Cmdr Don Johnson, of Iowa, takes ovation with youngest child, Beth, in arms.



Legion-sponsored youth music groups were greatly in evidence at the nat'l convention.

An aerial photograph of the Dallas skyline, featuring several prominent skyscrapers and a dense urban landscape. The image is in black and white, with a slightly grainy texture. The text is overlaid on the right side of the image.

16 pages of stories and photos of The American Legion's 46th National Convention Dallas, Texas—Sept. 18-24, 1964

THE 46TH NATIONAL CONVENTION of The American Legion was held in Dallas, Tex., Sept. 18-24, 1964. There were 2,920 accredited delegates from 58 Departments of the organization on hand in weather that ranged from warm and clear to warm and showery. Indeed a Gulf Coast wind brought floods and 11 inches of rain to northeast Dallas during the meetings, but lesser showers fell in midtown. Twenty minutes of the 4½ hour Legion parade were drenched on one occasion, and on another the grounds of P. C. Cobb Stadium were so soaked early in the day of the 20th that the big Drum & Bugle Corps Championship was postponed a day, then came off in good weather.

The Convention elected Donald E. Johnson, of West Branch, Iowa (by acclamation), to the office of National Commander for 1964-65. It heard an address by Republican Presidential Candidate Barry Goldwater. The Democratic Candidate, President Lyndon B. Johnson, was also invited. He did not make it, but Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara addressed the convention for the Administration. Out of 644 proposed resolutions, 175 were adopted, embracing the sense of 424 of the proposals. Many were reiterations of earlier policies. With respect to many proposals to open Legion membership to Cold War veterans (previously rejected) a resolution was adopted to study the matter completely. No proposal to amend the Legion's Constitution was adopted. A study of the feasibility of a hospitalization and sick benefit plan for Legion members was also ordered. American Legion nat'l dues were again fixed at \$2 for the year 1964-65. The convention also called for (1) a reappraisal of U.S. participation in the UN if the UN does not enforce its Article 19 (arrearage of dues); (2) continuing U.S. assistance against communist aggression in Southeast Asia; (3) pursuit of policies that will free

Cuba from communism. A host of detailed resolutions (all those adopted are summarized starting on page 40) supported traditional Legion attitudes (1) in favor of a strong national defense; (2) on behalf of war veterans and their dependents deserving of assistance; (3) against communist encroachments; (4) in support of citizenship training and opportunity for youth; (5) to succor needy children (the Child Welfare Committee reported eight million dollars spent by the Legion and its affiliates on child welfare in 1964, plus gains in new laws sought on behalf of children).

On the convention stage, Dr. Charles W. Mayo, of Rochester, Minn., received the Legion's top award, the American Legion Distinguished Service Medal. He noted that he is often called "the son of the Mayo brothers," and wondered which was his father and which his mother. (Of the founders of the Mayo Clinic, Dr. Charles H. Mayo was his father, Dr. William J. Mayo, his uncle.)

The usual pageantry came off in fine style. The big parade was swift moving, colorful (p. 26). The music and marching contests were again tops in the land, as all but four of ten defending champs kept their titles (p. 34). Biggest hit of the convention were the five youths representing American Legion youth programs (p. 25). On three occasions they made public appearances—at the Parade of Champions, on the floor of the convention and at the National Commander's Dinner to Distinguished Guests. Each time they got a standing ovation.

Republican Presidential candidate Barry Goldwater appeared before the convention with Mrs. Goldwater, and noted that just 30 years earlier they were newly married and honeymooning in Dallas. Sen. Goldwater urged peace through strength, in his address to the convention, and questioned the long-range effectiveness of present defense



Sen. Goldwater introduces Mrs. Goldwater, left, and Texas Gov. John Connally, right, introduces Defense Secretary McNamara.



policies. Defense Secretary Robert McNamara, introduced by Texas Gov. John Connally, said that we are stronger than any nation on earth and growing stronger. On the stage of the convention he awarded Gov. Connally the Defense Department's Public Service Medal—its highest civilian award. The award was based on Gov. Connally's services when he was Secretary of the Navy.

Other speakers to the convention included:

Richard F. Walsh, Vice President AFL-CIO; Gen. John P. McConnell, Vice Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force; Past Nat'l Cmdr John S. Gleason, Jr., Administrator of Veterans Affairs; Miss Lois Edinger, President of the National Education Association and an associate

professor at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, N.C.

Among those bringing greetings to the convention were:

Gov. Connally; Dallas Mayor Erik Jonsson; Texas U.S. Senators Ralph W. Yarborough and John G. Tower; L. T. Potter, representing the Boy Scouts of America; Texas' immediate past American Legion Commander John E. McKelvey; Past Nat'l Commander Alvin Owsley of Dallas, President of the 1964 Convention Corporation whose job was the planning and management of the whole convention.

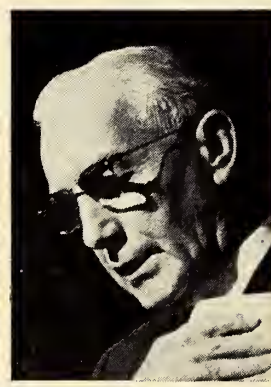
At the close of the convention, the National Executive Committee met briefly, and confirmed Harold Shindler (Indiana) as National Historian, and C.

Howard Larsen (New York) as National Sergeant at Arms. It also confirmed re-appointments as follows: National Adjutant, E. A. Blackmore (Wyoming); National Judge Advocate, Bertram G. Davis (New York); National Treasurer, Francis Polen (Indiana).

As usual, Dallasites had feared that the Legion convention would be so wild that the natives should head for the hills, due to deathless cliches kept alive by segments of the press, harking back to the early conventions and long since dead. And as has happened in every city holding a Legion national convention for



Delegates start opening day of business sessions on the convention floor with a prayer.



Past Nat'l Chaplain Feltham James (S.C.) gives benediction.



the first time, they found the Legionnaires to be the most serious and well-deported convention visitors in their experience. Shop-keepers, clerks and ordinary Dallas citizens compared the Legion in most favorable terms to conventioners of other well known groups which, out of courtesy to them, shall be nameless here.



Past Nat'l Cmdr Lewis Gough, Calif., who has long cheated cancer, spoke with vigor from the convention stage.

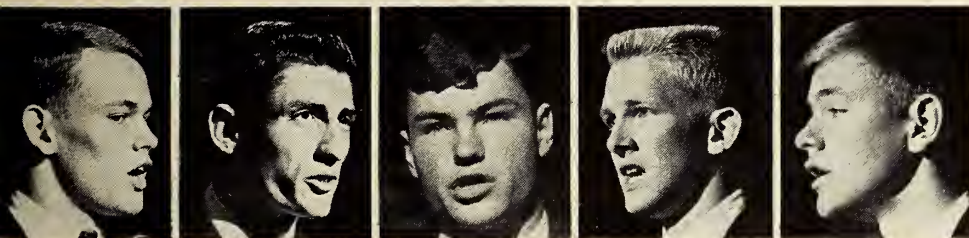
The American Legion Auxiliary held its National Convention in the Statler-Hilton Hotel concurrently with the Le-



Richard Walsh, Vice Pres. of the combined AFL-CIO unions.

gion's in the Memorial Auditorium. Mrs. Walter Wild (Lillian) Andrews, of Jackson, Ala., was elected President of the

REPRESENTATIVES OF AMERICAN LEGION YOUTH PROGRAMS



Marth, Oratorical

Fingers, Baseball

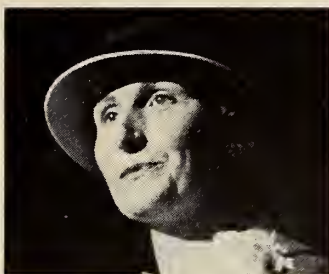
Schulze, Sons of Legion

Bauer, Boys' Nation

Sulerud, Boy Scouts

FIVE OUTSTANDING young men in Legion youth programs got warm responses as they spoke to the convention. Representing Legion youth training and citizenship programs were: David B. Marth, 17, of Wausau, Wis., 1964 winner of the Legion's National Oratorical Contest (with which goes a \$4,000 college scholarship), and the only person to address both the Republican and Democratic National Conventions; Roland G. Fingers, 18, of Upland, Calif., 1964 American Legion Baseball Player of the Year and a member of the Legion

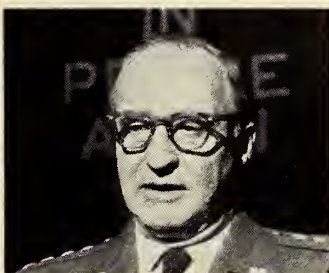
Auxiliary for 1964-65 (see p. 40). Business conducted at the convention



Lois Edinger, President of the Nat'l Education Association.

not reported elsewhere in these 16 pages included:

(1) Development of a proposal to extend American Legion Life Insurance beyond age 70 (which requires further action by the Nat'l Executive Committee in mid-October), and:



Gen. John P. McConnell, Vice Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force.

(2) Election of the following to head special groups: American Legion Historians, Ethel Matuschka, Milwaukee, Wis.; American Legion Press Association, Dr. Justin P. Carey, New Rochelle, N.Y.

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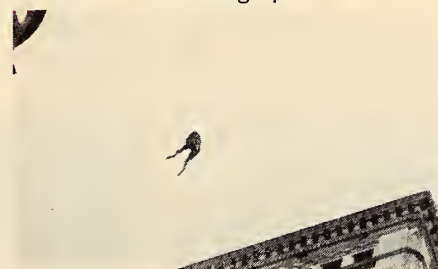


Looking down

LOOK OUT BELOW!

DALLAS AND LEGION spectators were thrilled by members of the Army's 7th Special Forces Group (Co. E), of the special warfare center at Ft. Bragg, N.C. They crossed Commerce St. from the roof of the Baker Hotel to the 17th floor of the Adolphus, then rappelled down the wall of the Adolphus to the sidewalk. Having done it once, they did it again. They represent our new guerrilla warfare training programs.

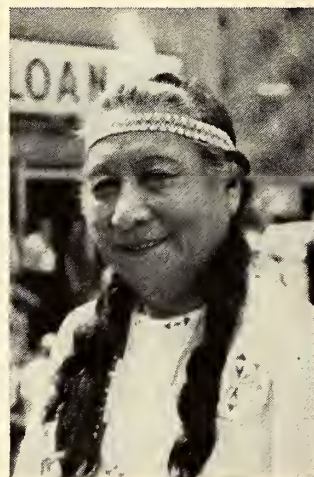
Looking up



THE LEGION'S NATIONAL CONVENTION—CONTINUED

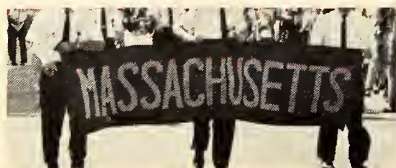


The Gourie Gauchos of Post 431, Iowa, and behind them Iowa Legionnaires proving that "that's where



Americans of all ages, races, sexes, creeds kept step with a smile.

Vice Commanders Wright, Iglesias and Franklin





the tall corn grows," move up Dallas' Main Street to the applause of crowds.

THE BIG PARADE

THE AMERICAN LEGION National Convention Parade moved down Dallas' Main Street from 10 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. on Monday, Sept. 21, in warm sunshine for not quite all of that time. For 20 minutes at midday the Parade was visited by a cloudburst, drenching the units on the line of march at that hour, and sending the thousands of spectators to cover. They promptly returned for two more hours of the big spectacle as the sun came back. Average in size, the Parade was among the most colorful and pleasing to ear and eye, with a pace and a quantity of musical units and spectacular sights that made it outstanding. The U.S. Armed Forces started it and held the route for a solid hour in one of the greatest parade displays they have ever exhibited. The American Legion of Texas ended it, as the host state, 4½ hours later. On its membership record for 1964, the regular line of march of Legion units was led by the Utah Department. Between the Armed Forces and the Texas units, Legionnaires and marching units from around the world

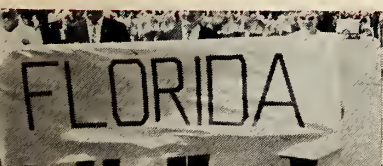
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The Plainview, Tex., Rodeo Ass'n.

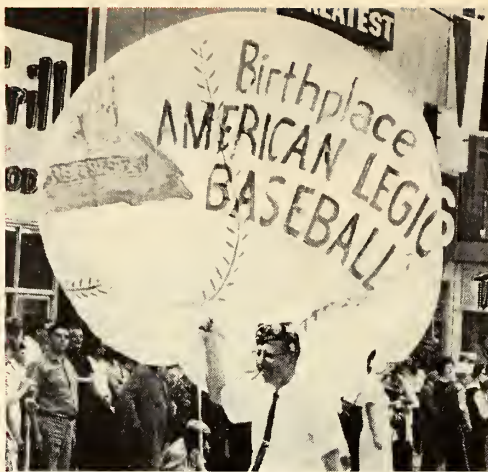


The motorized band of the First Armored Division . . . precision music, precision driving.





Armed Forces vehicles thunder down Main Street.



Aberdeen, S. Dak., with self-explanatory exhibit. The 40th Legion youth baseball finals will be held in Aberdeen next year.



Miss American Legion of South Carolina. She's Lynda Lofdahl, representing Post 34, Rock Hill.



Legion-sponsored young musicians and school bands abounded.



The citizens of Dallas obviously enjoyed the Legion's big show.

(CONTINUED) THE BIG PARADE

held the route and the attention of Dallas from the sidewalks to the rooftops. Conspicuous in the big show was an impressive number of Legion-sponsored youth music groups, and a total absence of anything in bad taste. The enormous variety of floats (even one carrying a square dance in action), costumes, uniforms, bands, massed flags, weaponry, vehicles, colorful gimmicks, pretty girls, proud men, horses, mules, etc., defied cataloging.

(Turn to next page)



Outgoing Nat'l Cmdr Daniel F. Foley (Minn.) returned every unit's salute in sun and rain.

WHEN A 20-MINUTE downpour struck in the middle of the parade, the marching units continued undaunted, and Nat'l Commander Daniel F. Foley remained at his post in the reviewing stand, taking salutes without even turning his collar up—though the streets miraculously emptied of thousands of spectators. It was a sight to see, and your duty photographer remained in the cloud-burst to record it for you. Alas, the water got in the camera and turned the film to glue. A comrade who was reloading his camera caught the shots at right when the worst was over, and things were returning to normal.



NOW, from our Accident Division you get:

\$1,000 cash a month

even for the rest of your life while hospitalized from any accident.

No, this is not a misprint. If you qualify, you get an iron-clad guarantee which pays you at the rate of \$1,000.00 CASH a month beginning the first day you are in a hospital (other than a sanitarium, rest home or government hospital) from any accident. Even if you're so confined only one day, you still get \$33.33.

There are no gimmicks. Your policy will have No Exceptions, No Exclusions, No Limitations, no waiting periods, no ifs, ands or buts.

And what's more - - -

This plan is NON-CANCELLABLE and GUARANTEED RENEWABLE for Life.

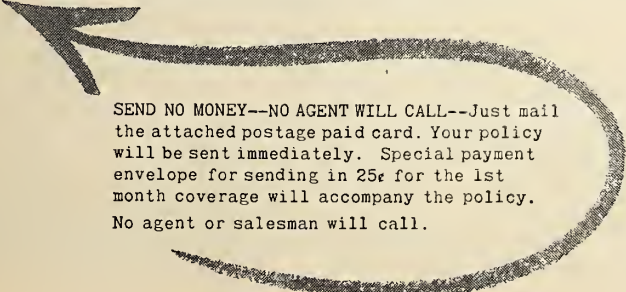
1. Use your policy as often as you need to—you own it, it can never be taken away as long as you pay your premium on time. Your premium can never be raised; your benefits can never be reduced.
2. You are paid the full amount even though you have other insurance or compensation. You get CASH . . . use it for any purpose: pay bills, buy groceries, pay rent, etc. When you are hospitalized your everyday living expenses still go on. Help meet them with the TAX FREE cash this policy provides.
3. THIS PLAN PAYS CASH WHILE YOU ARE HOSPITALIZED FOR ANY ACCIDENT, ANYTIME, ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD. Every kind of accident is covered—at Home, at Work, at Play—24 hours a day.

You get a full month's coverage for 25¢. This doesn't even cover our cost, but we'll gamble that you will continue at the regular rate of only \$5.00 a month - - - just as thousands of others have done. Send no money. When you receive your policy, read it carefully. Only after you agree it does everything we claim, send in your quarter. Remember for each day you are in the hospital, you get \$33.33.

How can this policy be offered at such a low cost? The answer is simple. You are buying directly from the company through the mail and the savings are passed on to you. No agent or salesman will call or bother you.

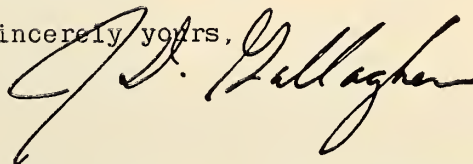
Compare this with others. We welcome comparison because this policy pays from the first day, we can't pay any sooner; it pays forever, we can't pay any longer. Remember, the cost is only \$5.00 each month, or, if paid in advance, \$55.00 a year and the benefits are \$1,000.00 a month. Policy issued ages 1 through 80 if you qualify.

Don't wait until it's too late. Fill out the application and mail it today. There are no strings attached; you are under no obligation.



SEND NO MONEY--NO AGENT WILL CALL--Just mail the attached postage paid card. Your policy will be sent immediately. Special payment envelope for sending in 25¢ for the 1st month coverage will accompany the policy. No agent or salesman will call.

Sincerely yours,



NATIONAL HEALTH & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
411 North Tenth Street
St. Louis, Missouri 63101

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Parade of Champions. The 10 nat'l titlists form in climactic review at Dallas' P. C. Cobb Stadium. Center group (white shirts) is the

PAGEANTRY CHAMPS FOR 1964

There were some, but few, upsets, in the music and marching national championship contests at Dallas, as the crack outfits of former years continued to perform in big-league style. Among the upsets was the snatching of the **Junior Color Guard** contest by an all-girl outfit,

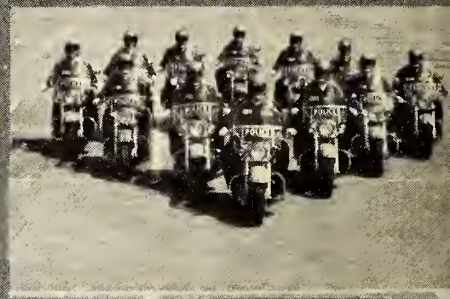
The Casper Troopers, sponsored by Post 2, Casper, Wyo., led by Janet Ferrell and Mary Schneider, of Casper, as major and color sergeant. New faces took over the **Senior Color Guard** national title too, as First National Bank Post 985, of Chicago, Ill., ended on top. In the great **Drum & Bugle Corps** pageant, the Caballeros of



Senior Band titlists from Joliet, Ill.



Chorus—Sioux Falls' Singing Legionnaires.



Indianapolis Police Post motorcyclists.



Senior Color Guard of Chicago's Post 985.



Los Angeles Police Post Junior Band.



Milwaukee's Cudworth Post Male Four.



Hawthorne, N.J., Caballeros, Senior Drum & Bugle Corps champions.

Post 199, Hawthorne, N.J., and the Garfield Cadets of Post 255, Garfield, N.J., again took the Senior and Junior championships respectively. The two contests were held simultaneously for the first time. Attendance, but not performances, suffered from a 24-hour postponement caused by wet grounds on Sunday, Sept.

20, at Dallas' P. C. Cobb Stadium. Other nat'l champs: **Firing Squad**, Post 338, Leonardo, N.J.; **Senior Band**, Post 5, Joliet, Ill.; **Junior Band**, Post 381, Los Angeles, Calif.; **Chorus**, Post 15, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.; **Quartet**, Post 23, Milwaukee, Wis.; **Motorcycle Drill Team**, Post 56, Indianapolis, Ind.



The all-girl Casper, Wyo., Troopers.



Firing Squad—the Leonardo, N.J., Rifles.



The Garfield, N.J., Cadets, nat'l Junior Drum & Bugle champs.

SPECIAL MEETINGS

Many special groups met in conjunction with the Dallas Convention. One was The Society of American Legion Founders, which named Jerome Duggan, Mo., as its new President, and to which Eddie Rickenbacker spoke. Another,



Legion Historians' Breakfast

ANAVICUS, an association of Canadian and U.S. veterans, inducted 5 new members at its luncheon, and Nat'l Cmdr Foley on the convention stage. Selective Service chief Gen. Louis B. Hershey emceed the ANAVICUS luncheon.

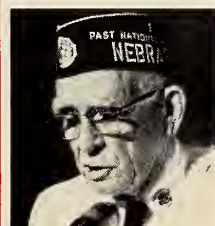


Young Robert Faust at SAL conference.

A special meeting of Legionnaires interested in further development of the Sons of the American Legion was held. In addition to adults from many states, 12-year-old Robert Faust, a SAL from Arcadia, Calif., took part. Legion Historians and American Legion Chaplains and the World War Nurses each held breakfast meetings. Other special group meetings included those of the American Legion Press Ass'n; the 8&40's annual banquet; the 20&4 (women Legionnaires); and Fres, an association of Past Legion State Cmdrs.

NOT SO RETIRED

Familiar faces of Legionnaires long retired were in evidence, such as former Legislative Director John Thomas Taylor, seen below on the convention floor, and former Nat'l Adjutant Henry H. Dudley, who served on the Foreign Relations Committee.



Dudley



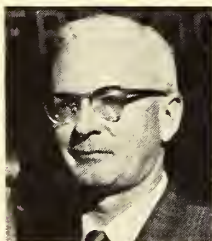
Taylor

AWARDS



Dr. Charles W. Mayo

The Legion's top honor, its Distinguished Service Medal, went to Dr. Charles W. Mayo, of the Rochester, Minn., Mayo Clinic. Dr. Mayo is a former chairman of the Legion's top medical board and served on President Truman's committee that reorganized VA medicine after WW2. He is a longtime member of Legion Post 92 in Rochester. **Other awards included:** Legion Fourth Estate Awards for dis-



Hederman



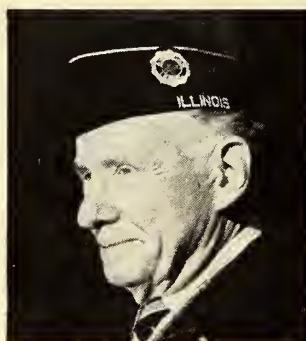
Hammond

tingtion in journalism to the Mississippi Publishers Corp. (via publisher R. M. Hederman, Jr.), and *The Chicago Tribune* (via Walter Trohan, that paper's



Cmdr Foley capped as an honorary LLD by Mexican academician Dr. E. Loaeza.

Washington Bureau Chief). Nat'l Cmdr Foley was made an Honorary Doctor of Law by the Mexican Academy of International Law. He was capped by Dr. E. M. Loaeza. Legion Founder Gen. Lawrence H. Whiting, Ill., received a special Legion citation for services to the Le-



Gen. Lawrence H. Whiting

gion, the nation and the armed forces. The Nat'l Cmdr's award for a top Legion state public relations program went to Michigan, and was accepted by past Michigan Cmdr C. Oscar Hammond. The Hearst Americanism Award again went to the Pennsylvania Legion.

STATE DEP'T REPORT

ONE YEAR after Secretary of State Dean Rusk invited the Legion to make a study of the State Dep't, a special Legion committee turned over a 59-page report in writing on the stage of the Dallas Convention. The report, whose status was that of a document received rather than a convention action, was quickly characterized by experts as one of the most detailed studies ever made of State Dep't workings. The special committee visited foreign offices around the world as well as the State Dep't. **Its members:** Past Nat'l Cmdr Preston J. Moore (Okla.);



Moore



LaBiche



Marcoux



Davis



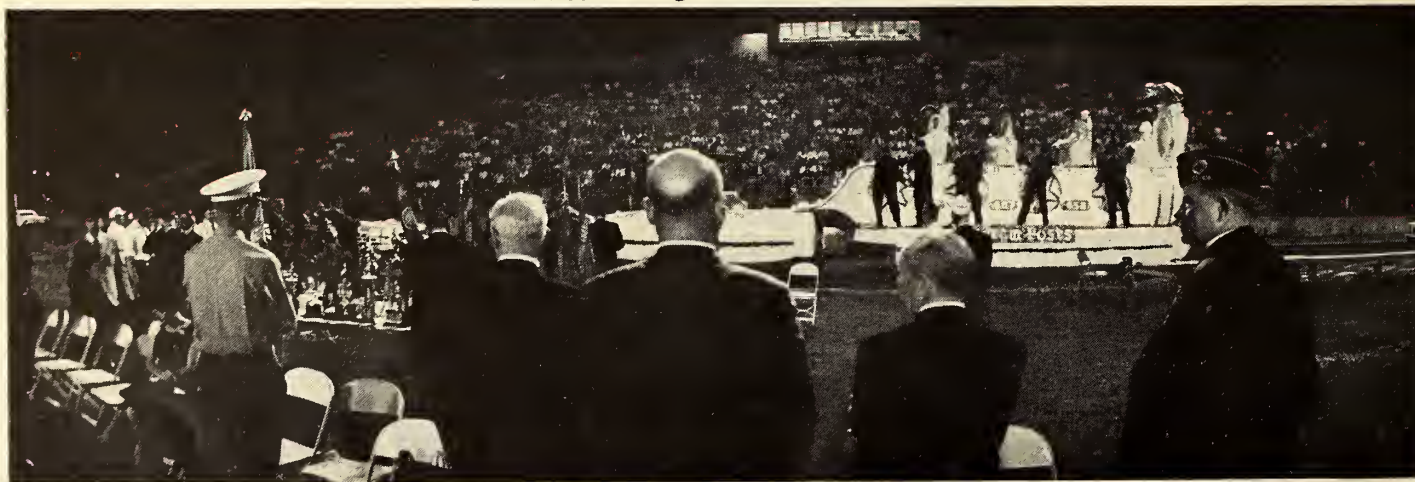
Lenihan



MacDonald

former North Dakota Gov. John Davis; Albert LaBiche (La.); Eli Marcoux (N.H.); and Emmett Lenihan (Wash.). Chairman Moore, in tendering the report, also credited Legion Washington staff researcher Warren MacDonald for contributions to the report.

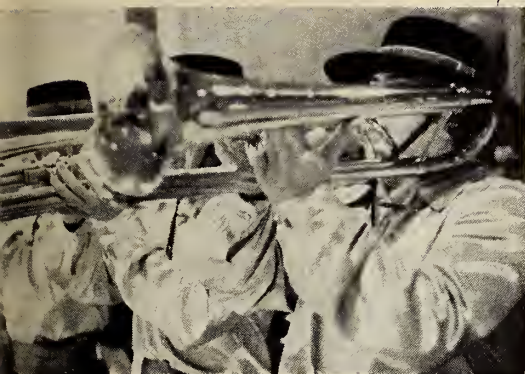
SEAGRAM POSTS GIVE AWAY FORDS



FROM THE Seagram's float shown above were drawn the coupons sent in by Legionnaires and Auxiliaries to the 18th Annual Drawing for the four Ford convertibles donated by Seagram Posts 807 Chicago, 1283 New York, and 658

Los Angeles. Winners were: Axel Jensen, Post 96, Hutchinson, Minn.; Miller L. Jones, Post 581, Dallas, Tex.; Joseph B. Curran, Post 21, Springfield, Mass.; and Gladys H. Cline, Unit 83, Bonne Terre, Mo. Winners' posts also got \$250.

AFTER HOURS



Drum & bugle corps and bands visited hotel lobbies evenings to serenade the guests. This is part of a big corps in the upper lobby of the Sheraton Dallas hotel, playing request numbers for the big crowd that they attracted.



Maj. Gen. Hugh J. Casey and Mrs. Casey greet guests at the party given by Schenley Post 1190, N.Y., in honor of outgoing Nat'l Commander Daniel F. Foley and the Nat'l Executive Committee. Another party, hosted by Gen. Frank Schwengel and Edward McGinnis and held at the Chaparral Club in the Southland Tower, is a Parade Day tradition started years ago by Schwengel, Hanford MacNider of Iowa, and the late Jay Hormel, of Minnesota.



Mrs. Ralph Johnson of Florida tries on a big sombrero for effect at the "Fiesta Mexicana" a gay party hosted by the Mexico American Legion Department.



Stage and movie singer Fran Jeffries gets a group sing going at the Auxiliary's big States Dinner.

SOCIALIZING with friends from all over the country is one of the deep satisfactions of a Legion convention that people who "aren't joiners" never know. Coast-to-coast friendships were renewed in Dallas in hundreds of hotel and motel rooms and lobbies, around pools, and in clubs and restaurants. Nor was there a shortage of hosts for large, happy parties. Outstanding social affairs in Dallas, besides those mentioned elsewhere, included: The Louisiana Party at the Marriott, the Brewers Ball at the Market Hall; the Oregon Open House in the Sheraton Dallas, while many individuals and groups held open house in rooms and suites for droves of old friends.

(Turn to next page)

Convention reporting and photos by R. B. Pitkin, John Andrella, Roy Miller, James Swartz, Dean Nelson.

— THE NATIONAL COMMANDER'S DINNER TO DISTINGUISHED GUESTS —

STANLEY (*Stan The Man*) Frank Musial, ex-baseball star, now vice president of the St. Louis Cardinals, and Chairman of the President's Physical Fitness Program, was the guest speaker at the top social event of the convention—the National Commander's Dinner to Distinguished Guests held in the huge Grand Ballroom of the Sheraton-Dallas Hotel, Sept. 22. Banquet guests heard Musial declare "We run a real risk to the security and vitality of America every day we neglect the health and physical fitness of a single citizen." Recapping the accomplishments of the Physical Fitness program since its inception in 1961, Musial, an American Legion Baseball graduate, noted "we must give serious thought to improving all our sports, fitness and recreation programs." Headline entertainment by singer Fran Jeffries, comics Miller & Archer, and dance team Alex and Dita Aldott was provided through the auspices of the American Society of Composers, Authors, and

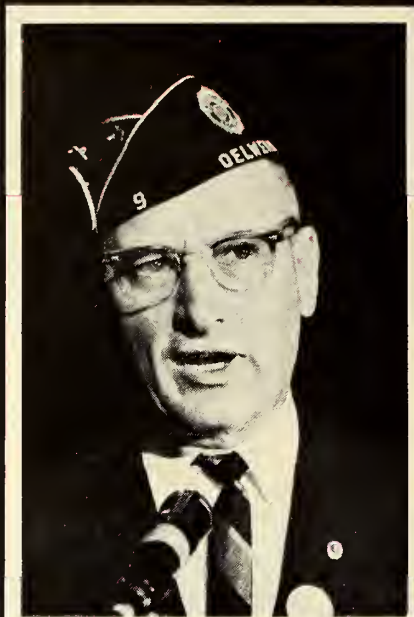


Stan Musial



James Rule accepts award to ASCAP.

Publishers and produced by James S. Rule, coordinator. Rule also accepted a citation for ASCAP and President Stanley Adams which was presented by outgoing Nat'l Cmdr Daniel F. Foley. ASCAP merited the award, as it has provided top entertainers at major social functions of Legion national gatherings for years. The troupers at Dallas also regaled the Auxiliary's States Dinner.

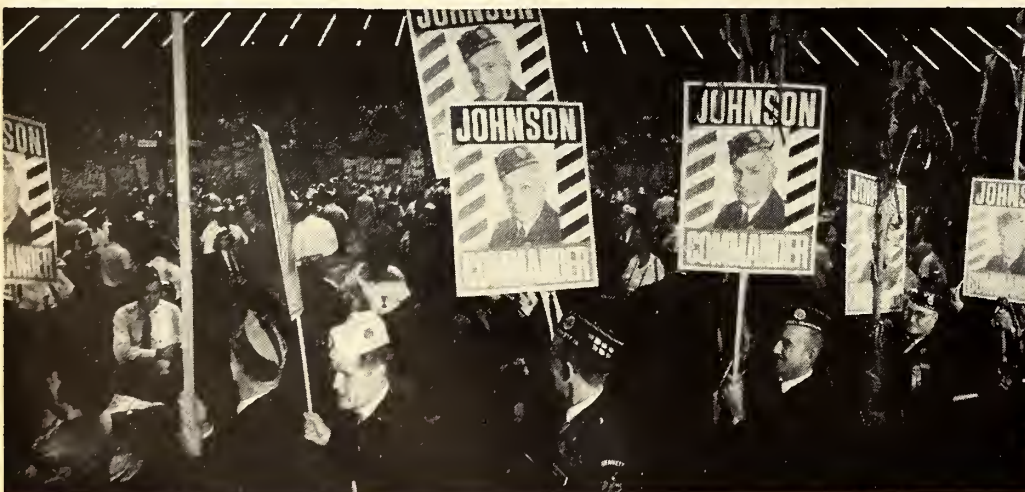


Churchill Williams, of Oelwein, Iowa, nominating Don Johnson for Nat'l Commander, a 100% popular choice.

IT WAS UNANIMOUS FOR DON JOHNSON



Commander and Mrs. Donald E. Johnson. As the convention hailed them, Hawaiian



Outgoing National Commander Daniel F. Foley (right) receives his permanent colors from Past

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

NATIONAL VICE COMMANDERS FOR 1964-65



Husted

Black

Paul

Cmdr Johnson

Lynch

Aronberg



Father Dummet,
National Chaplain

AS ITS LAST order of business on Sept. 24 the Convention elected the Legion's leaders for 1964-65. Donald E. Johnson, of West Branch, Iowa (see biography on p. 15), was the unanimous choice for National Commander, and was elected by acclamation. He is a 40-year-old agricultural-supply businessman and a U.S. 3rd Army WW2 artilleryman, who has served at every level of The American Legion. Rev. Father Morris Dummet, of New Orleans, La., was elected National Chaplain, and the following were named National Vice Commanders: Ward W. Husted, Laramie, Wyo.; Herbert D. Black, Rock Hill, S.C.; Joseph Paul, Ishpeming, Mich.; Edward H. Lynch, Jr., Waterbury, Conn., and David Aronberg, Ashland, Ky.

(Turn to next page)

Legionnaires bedecked the new Commander with a traditional lei.



National Commander J. Addington Wagner (left) of Michigan, as convention nears end.



The new Nat'l Commander's nine children as they arrived in Dallas by chartered plane from Iowa, accompanied by Mrs. Johnson (left).



The convention Memorial Service, Sunday, Sept. 20, conducted in the Memorial Auditorium Theater by outgoing Nat'l Chaplain Rev. John Howard, left.



AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY OFFICERS FOR 1964-1965

ELECTED AT the 44th Auxiliary Convention held at Dallas were: (l. to r.) Mrs. C. T. Hovis, Atlanta, Ga., Southern Div. vp; Mrs. Stanley A. Staidl, Appleton, Wis., Central Div. vp; Mrs. Alan M. Schanel, Riverside, R.I., Eastern Div. vp; Mrs. Norval Bates, Brush, Colo., Northwestern Div. vp; Mrs. Charles J. Davis, Anchorage, Alaska, Western Div. vp; Mrs. A. J. Breaux, Odessa, Texas, National Historian; Mrs. Oscar B. Franklin, Greenwood, S.C., National Chaplain; and Mrs. Walter W. Andrews of Jackson, Ala., a former college dean, Nat'l President.

SERIOUS BUSINESS

FOR THREE DAYS the convention sat in business sessions in the Dallas Memorial Auditorium and heard and acted upon recommendations to them on 644 resolutions. To screen them, 759 Legionnaires met in 10 convention committees before and during main sessions. The delegates adopted 175 resolutions, containing the sense of 424 of the original 644, many of which covered the same ground. 121 were referred for more study, 98 were rejected and one was tabled. One committee recommendation was beaten on the floor. Res. 127 asked

the Veterans Administration to rescind its order prohibiting giving free cigarettes to patients in its hospitals. Delegates argued that the rule didn't keep them from smoking, and overrode a Rehab committee recommendation to reject #127. Many of the 175 resolutions adopted reiterated previous policies calling for legislation in order to keep them alive. Standing Legion policies with respect to legislation die with each Congress unless renewed.

The convention committees did perhaps the best job yet in weeding out non-germane proposals and those whose documentation was weak or absent.

Resolutions Adopted

AMERICANISM

2. Urges designation of Aug. 29-Sept. 6, 1965, as American Legion Baseball Week, honoring 40th anniversary of Legion Baseball.
18. Urges remedial legislation to enable the Government to enforce previous legislation requiring registration of Communist Party members and accounting of funds.
39. Reiterates previous demand that American Civil Liberties Union be investigated by Congress.
40. Requests Congressional committees to report annually on subversive individuals and organizations.
42. Calls for investigation of Foreign Policy Association and Great Decisions Program.
44. Calls for all American educational systems to put back into textbooks the accounts of heroic deeds, patriotic songs and references which are vital to any teaching of patriotic American history.

51. Commends *Firing Line*, Legion publication on subversive activities.
52. Expresses confidence in work of House Committee on Un-American Activities and Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee.
53. Commends J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI.
54. Urges Constitutional amendment permitting prayers in public schools.
56. Urges Congress to restore the constitutional balance of power (legislative, executive, judicial), in the light of recent Supreme Court decisions in the areas of communism and reapportionment of state legislatures.
57. Urges each state protect contents of school text-books.
58. Reaffirms support of our basic immigration law.
64. Urges legal action against persons who have traveled to Cuba in defiance of the Government's ban.
100. Urges amending Social Security Act to authorize continuance of benefits to children after age 18 while enrolled in an approved school, but not beyond 22.
104. Opposes any effort to eliminate words, "Under God" from the Pledge of Allegiance.
108. Request investigation by Congress of communist propaganda activities in Yellow Springs, Ohio.
131. Opposes Communist speakers on college campuses.
133. Urges all Legionnaires to display the Flag of the U.S. at their homes and at post homes on patriotic holidays.
186. Urges priority for immigration for legitimate children of non-citizen vets of the U. S. Armed Forces.
199. Opposes abolition of the Chaplain Corps in the Armed Forces.
201. Urges legislation to deny free issuance of passports to communists.
236. Commends Adgar Emerson Player, who defied an irate mob in Ghana, Africa, picked up an American flag from the dirt, and ran it up the flagpole at the American Embassy.
270. Urges adoption by Congress of Senate Bill No. 414, designed to create Freedom Commission and Freedom Academy.
300. Urges circulation by Legion posts of FBI pamphlet: "What Young People Should Know About Communism."
357. Urges legislation permitting U.S. to detain and prohibit dissemination of Communist political propaganda as it arrives in this country.
358. Commends NBC-TV for program, "Red, White and Blue."
462. Proposes Constitutional amendment to preserve references to God in government matters.
481. Urges schools to convene student assemblies in observance of Veterans Day.
495. Urges Congress to withhold funds for new Supreme Court Building in Washington, D. C., unless inscription, "In God We Trust" is included.
496. Urges observation of Saturday or Sunday preceding President's inauguration as special day of prayer for him.
521. Urges enlargement of Legion's school award program to include colleges.
524. Commends the Douglas MacArthur Academy of Freedom at Howard Payne College, Brownwood, Texas.
527. Opposes importation and sale of communist manufactured goods in the U.S.
649. Asks Legion posts to support financially the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge.
650. Commends Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors for its report on the legal problems resulting from recent Supreme Court decisions affecting the Communist Party.
656. Urges action to insure an adequate school system for children of military personnel abroad.



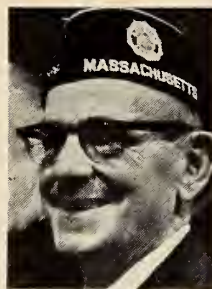
Portland, Ore., had display up welcoming Legionnaires to 1965's convention.



Past Nat'l Cmdr Ray Murphy entrusted the Nat'l Cmdr's colors to new Cmdr and fellow Iowan Don Johnson.

TEDIOUS JOB WELL DONE

HOW DO YOU screen more than 600 proposed resolutions for germaneness and documentation, so that ten committees can make sound recommendations on them in a few days? Dorchester, Mass., attorney Frank L. Orfanello took on the painstaking job at Dallas of advising all ten committees on technical aspects of the 644 resolutions before them. His work as Ass't Parliamentarian was exacting, tedious, and won him thanks.



Orfanello

657. Commends Institute for American Strategy for its efforts in establishing truth-about-communism education in public schools.

CHILD WELFARE

172. Reaffirms that parents and public be alerted to the dangers of unsupervised use of certain drugs and urges legislation to control such drugs.
202. Urges law enforcement to eliminate the dissemination of pornographic material.
286. Urges school use of safety glasses through local cooperation of Legion Posts and state legislation.
287. Urges legislation making it mandatory that medical practitioners and hospital personnel report all suspected cases of child beating.
463. Urges development, through individual Legion Posts, of community recreation programs for young people and the use of existing facilities for such programs.



VA head and Past Nat'l Cmdr John S. Gleason, Jr., III., at the mike in talk to the convention body.

464. Urges support of the President's Task Force on Manpower Conservation to improve the health and employability of our youth.
465. Urges legislation to increase state payments for aid to families with dependent children and survivors.
645. Reaffirms support of programs to eradicate, control or help reduce venereal disease.
646. Seeks amendment to Social Security Act as it affects aid to families with dependent children.
647. Urges appropriation of funds to implement Federal programs for the mentally retarded and mentally ill.
648. Urges consideration of Junior Forestry as part of Legion's Child Welfare program.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

No amendments to the Legion's constitution were adopted.

ECONOMIC

8. Urges support for better Federal and State Veterans Employment services.
9. Urges a more positive reemployment Rights Information Program for ex-servicemen.
12. Supports the Civil Service Merit System and Veterans' Preference Act of 1944.
86. Supports continued activities of national, state and local committees for hiring the handicapped.
87. Urges Congress to finance U.S. Employment Service in aiding employment of older workers.
137. Requests additional funds for U.S. Employment Service in certain states having justifiable need.
174. Supports Manpower Development and Training Act and appropriations to implement it fully.
209. Urges implementation of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.
373. Urges that sufficient time be allowed local Employment Representatives to carry out their duties in rendering service to veterans.

394. Opposes any weakening of existing veterans rights and benefits in federal employment.
404. Endorses the program administered by the Bureau of Veterans Reemployment Rights and urges amendment to clarify rights of in-service employees.
639. Asks legislation authorizing Civil Service Commission, under Veterans Preference Act, to subpoena witnesses at its hearings.
640. Supports legislation requiring compliance when Civil Service Commission orders an employee restored to duty.
641. Asks amendment of Civil Service Retirement Act to require determination of employee's entitlement to retirement.
642. Opposes transfer of GI Home Loan Program from Veterans Administration.
643. Supports legislation to provide housing loans to U.S. war veterans residing abroad.
644. Asks legislation to restore preference to veterans for low-rent housing projects.

FINANCE

619. Urges study of feasibility of hospitalization and sick benefit insurance plan for American Legion members.
Unnumbered. Fixes Nat'l Legion dues at \$2 for 1965 (same as last year).

FOREIGN RELATIONS

117. Urges all Posts to help publicize "Captive Nations Week," the 3rd week in July.
129. Opposes furnishing communist countries with information on U. S. space program.
151. Favors extending existing authority allowing Mexican agricultural workers to enter the U.S.
212. Opposes any weakening of U.S. control of Guantanamo Naval Base, Cuba.
214. Urges reappraisal of current Foreign Aid program policies.
340. Urges reappraisal of U.S.-U.N. relations if the U.N. General Assembly does not enforce Article 19 (arrears of dues).
341. Opposes the admission into the U.N. of Red China and recognition of Red China by the U.S.
376. Urges our Government to increase its efforts to repel communist aggression everywhere.
379. Opposes any negotiations or treaties with Panama changing our control over the Panama Canal.
450. Urges the Senate to oppose all proposals threatening the effectiveness of the Connally Reservation.
453. Urges the Government to intensify its efforts to free Americans imprisoned in communist countries.
534. Seeks Constitutional amendment preventing treaties and agreements from superseding the laws of the U.S.
566. Opposes trade between the U.S. and any communist-controlled country.
581. Opposes the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency's plan for general and complete disarmament.
593. Urges the U.S. to continue to combat communist inroads in Southeast Asia and supports continued U.S. assistance in that area.
595. Approves continued U.S. administration of the Ryukyu Islands.
614. Pledges continued support of Radio Free Europe.
620. Calls on the U.S. to seek Latin American support of our policy toward Cuba; seeks a Cuban Government-in-exile, a total blockade, no diplomatic recognition, and implementation of the Monroe Doctrine.
659. Urges the Senate to reject the U.S.-U.S.S.R. consular convention now pending.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS

1. Urges Past National Chaplain title for The Very Reverend Charles H. Brent (deceased).
3. Urges study of the feasibility of a national American Legion life membership plan.
81. Supports legislation to establish a National Cemetery in Idaho.
140. Urges proper authorities to make available a firing squad for services at all National Cemeteries.

163. Urges that a chapel be built at National Cemetery in Willamette, Ore.
178. Seeks to establish a National Cemetery in New England.
311. Seeks to establish a new National Cemetery in Philadelphia.
367. Urges adoption of a program for American Legion Posts to issue Medical-Alert emblems.
369. Requests review and clarification of Legion's Post Commander's Guide as it pertains to ceremony for disposal of unserviceable flags.
440. Favors petitioning Congress to provide a National Cemetery in Massachusetts.
441. Favors legislation providing for the establishment of Apremont Park National Cemetery in Westfield, Mass.
467. Requests National Emblem Sales to make available a suitable American Legion Life Membership lapel button.
501. Urges issuance of postage stamp in 1969 commemorating 50th anniversary of The American Legion.
504. Authorizes study to consider feasibility of extending eligibility provisions for Legion membership to Cold War veterans.
514. Seeks promotion programs to interest eligible members of our Armed Forces in American Legion membership.
529. Urges legislation to convert Veterans Administration Cemetery, Harris County, Tex., into a National Cemetery.
562. Seeks to establish a National Cemetery in the State of Washington.
635. Seeks a modification of present restrictive National Cemetery policies.

LEGISLATIVE

382. Favors amendment of the Rules of the Senate to provide for a standing Veterans' Affairs Committee.

REHABILITATION

34. Urges law providing for disability pension in addition to statutory award for veterans with certain severe service connected injuries.
35. Urges VA to expand bed capacity of Hines VA Hospital and establish throughout the U.S. additional specialized centers for treatment of blind veterans.
36. Seeks legislation to provide that extra hazard determinations in VA insurance policies made by the VA be conclusive unless reviewed within two years after date of original determination.
49. Requests amendment of law relating to death benefits due a veteran's widow who married without knowledge of any legal impediment.
93. Urges law to provide disability and death compensation for Filipino veterans on a basis that does not penalize them for peso devaluation.



Maj. Gen. William R. Calhoun, coordinator of the huge military participation in the convention parade.

127. Seeks to have VA rescind its administrative order barring giving free cigarettes to its hospital patients.
128. Supports legislation providing statutory award to any veteran with service-connected loss or loss of use of one kidney.
175. Urges law providing service connected disability compensation to any veteran who suffers bilateral deafness, if first deafness in one ear was a service connected disability.
180. Seeks law to increase VA burial allowance from \$250 to \$350.
183. Continues support of legislation to re-open NSLI for 12 months.
386. Reiterates Legion demand for veterans pension reform.
407. Supports a continued, positive, affirmative and aggressive program for improvement of medical facilities for veterans.
413. Urges VA to decentralize to its regional offices all claims of beneficiaries of USGLI.
422. Requests legislative action restoring the former size of VA U.S. flags for burial purposes.

446. Supports legislation to provide a modified life plan for NSLI term policy-holders.
 516. Sponsors legislation to create an independent civilian board to review all discharges less than honorable and to replace those with any type it deems just and proper.
 569. Supports legislation providing that disability compensation be revised to conform with present-day cost of living.
 571. Asks immediate action to make the new VA nursing care law operative, including an increase in bed capacity and daily patient load.
 572. Urges establishment of VA contact offices so distributed as to provide maximum opportunity and accessibility to all.



Outgoing Nat'l Vice Cmdrs Dr. Garland Murphy (Ark.) and Emory Sipple (Wis.) spell Cmdr Foley in the chair.

596. Asks VA to reappraise recent trends which tend to weaken the veterans benefits program.
 597. Opposes closing VA domiciliary beds or facilities where a need for same is shown to exist.
 608. Requests change in VA regulations to make termination date of death compensation payments to parents the date of last payment, not date it is held that dependency ceased.
 617. Protests curtailing of VA hospital space for economy purposes and asks that the 125,000-bed capacity be maintained.

NATIONAL SECURITY

22. Urges that the United States maintain a strong, professional military posture.
 45. Requests that benefits of dependent children of deceased in-service personnel equal benefits of dependent children of retired Armed Forces personnel.
 65. Urges law to provide adequate promotion opportunity for Air Force Reservists.



President and chairman of the corporation that put on the convention, Past Nat'l Cmdr Alvin Owsley and banker Ben Wooten, both of Dallas.

66. Commends and supports the U.S. space program and urges recognition of the military space mission.
 67. Urges acceleration of research in developing and deploying an anti-missile weapon system.
 68. Urges speed-up in the development and production in sufficient numbers of an improved manned interceptor.
 69. Urges continuance of manned and unmanned weapons systems sufficient to perpetuate U.S. military superiority.
 70. Supports proposed increased pay rates for U. S. Armed Forces personnel.
 71. Seeks legislation authorizing a dental care program for dependents of members of the U. S. Armed Forces.
 72. Supports the continuation of U. S. Armed Forces PX and commissary stores.
 90. Endorses the U. S. Civil Defense Program.
 148. Urges Congressional surveillance over the U. S. Armed Forces single supply catalog system.
 161. Urges the construction of a monument in Washington, D. C., to Gen. Douglas MacArthur.
 229. Expresses deep concern that American defense policy will become dependent upon a single method of warfare (missiles), and urges that our armaments be diversified.
 230. Favors continuation of universal military training and service.
 232. Urges naval construction program of ships,

weapons, and facilities to forestall obsolescence.
 248. Supports law enforcement authorities and urges publicizing of unlawful acts that undermine American freedoms.
 249. Urges fallout protection facilities in future federal buildings.
 275. Supports U. S. Air Force's tactical air operations.
 276. Seeks a soldiers' home for former airmen.
 292. Asks that the free use and enjoyment of our inland waterways be maintained.
 328. Asks creation of a ribbon-bar to accompany the American Legion ROTC Cadet Corps medal.
 390. Seeks law to stop sales of military insignia to unauthorized persons.
 426. Supports ROTC bill HR 9124 but rejects amendment abolishing high school ROTC.
 427. Opposes depicting U. S. Armed Forces in such a manner as to bring disgrace and ridicule upon the uniform and the officers and men.
 428. Asks the Defense Department to maintain Armed Forces Reserves at full strength.
 429. Urges construction of nuclear-powered aircraft carrier CVA-68.
 519. Urges that the Legion's Special Committee on Military Justice continue in operation.
 520. Seeks legislation amending the Uniform Code of Military Justice.
 575. Asks that the U. S. and its allies press a winning offensive in the cold war.
 621. Urges Congress to provide an effective Civil Defense program, including adequate fallout protection.
 623. Urges progressive expansion of the U. S.



Amanda Sawyer, Fairhope, Ala., present as Miss American Legion of Alabama. She won statewide contest.

Army, Army National Guard and Army Reserve.
 624. Seeks continuance of accelerated procurement of modern weapons and equipment for the U. S. Army.
 625. Supports U. S. Army's counterinsurgency aid to many small nations.
 626. Requests modern equipment and techniques to meet the Army's airlift and sealift needs.
 627. Approves Army use of air vehicles to support ground combat.
 628. Supports increased pay for Armed Services without reduction in benefits.
 629. Seeks adequate housing and facilities for military personnel and their families.
 630. Urges early production and deployment of the Nike X anti-ballistic missile defense system.
 633. Urges Legionnaires to acquaint employers with manpower needs of the Armed Forces, and employers' obligations to personnel in military service.
 652. Seeks a strong American Merchant Marine.
 653. Requests Defense Secretary lend his full support to Navy's oceanography program.
 654. Urges highest priority be given to providing Navy anti-submarine warfare forces.
 655. Supports legislation improving career opportunities of officers in U. S. Armed Forces.
 658. Requests clarifying legislation to equalize U. S. Armed Forces retirement benefits.

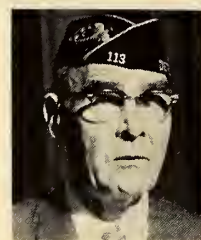


Outgoing Cmdr Foley bids adieu to Legion's top job.

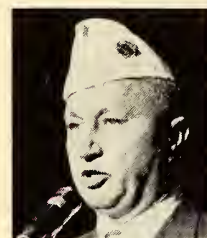
BELOW are the chairmen of the ten Convention Committees that reported recommendations on all resolutions to the delegates.



AMERICANISM
Daniel O'Connor
New York



CHILD WELFARE
David Addy
Michigan



CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS
Francis Giordano
New York



ECONOMIC
John Flynn
California



FINANCE
Churchill Williams
Iowa



FOREIGN RELATIONS
Thomas Whelan
N. Dakota



INTERNAL AFFAIRS
Ralph Storm
Indiana



LEGISLATION
Clarence Horton
Alabama



NATIONAL SECURITY
William Doyle
New Jersey



REHABILITATION
Robert McCurdy
California

Meanwhile, as soon as he had come back from overseas, in March 1946, he had joined Chauncey Butler Post 514 of The American Legion in West Branch. He came to the attention of higher leadership in The American Legion purely through his report on a job he undertook for his Post. The WWI members of the Post had put aside \$20,000 to build the Post's first home. Until then it had met "in the Town Hall, in the fire station, often having to scrounge coal to heat the meeting room." The new home would cost about \$13,000 more than was on hand. Johnson was made general chairman of a fund-raising committee to raise \$13,000. In 1947, the fund raising was successfully completed, and when Johnson gave a thoroughly businesslike report on it at a Post meeting, the District Commander, Everett Ferguson, was present. He was so impressed with the big, soft-spoken young fellow's handling of a public Legion program that he soon enticed Johnson to be Publicity Chairman of Iowa's 1st District.

The abilities he showed in that job led to more Legion work for him. From 1949 to 1952 he was successively District Vice-Commander, District Commander, Iowa Department Americanism Chairman and then Commander of the entire Iowa American Legion. In that office he attracted favorable national attention, and in 1954 he was appointed Chairman of the Legion's National Committee on Trophies, Awards and Ceremonials, a subcommittee of the Legion's national Internal Affairs Commission. In 1956, he resigned that position when Iowa named him its alternate as National American Legion Executive Committeeman. After one year, the Executive Committeeman, Ward Loftus, resigned to become Commandant of the Iowa Soldiers Home. Johnson ran for the vacated office, and was twice elected to serve two year terms, from 1957 through 1961, as his state Legion's National Executive Committeeman. Since then, until the moment of his election as National Commander, he has served on the Legion's national Public Relations Commission.

In 1947, Don married Miss Suchomel and he went into business with Henry Johnson, his foster father, who is now retired and lives with Mrs. Johnson in Orion, Ill. The original business had been a hatchery business. Mr. Johnson had operated four hatcheries in eastern Iowa, but agricultural changes in that part of the country had put hatcheries on the wane. Three of the hatcheries had been closed out, and Johnson's Hatcheries in West Branch was moving into general farm supplies, especially feed and fertilizer. When his foster father retired and

left the business in Don's hands, Don made the West Branch business purely a farm supply business, serving an agricultural radius of some 15 miles with nearly all farming needs except heavy machinery, under the name DJ Feed and Supply Co. The services of manager Derald Brecht make it possible for Don to give the Legion a year of his time away from that firm.

In 1956, he joined Harold Sondergard, of West Branch, to start a dressed-poultry distribution business to restaurants, supermarkets and institutions, with a partnership that was later incorporated. With offices in West Branch and Waterloo, Iowa, it distributes more than six million pounds of friers, three-quarters of a million pounds of turkey, as well as a half-million pounds of other items in eastern Iowa, under the name of S & J Poultry Co. Don Johnson is its secretary-treasurer.

In 1955, Don was one of several aggressive young businessmen who came together to exploit a new agricultural trend—liquid fertilizer. Liquid fertilizer started in California, with the usual bugs in it, in 1937. By 1950, most of the production problems had been worked out, and in 1955 Don and his associates incorporated ME-JON Fertilizers, Inc., which built the second liquid fertilizer plant in Iowa. Its growth has been phenomenal. Gross business today exceeds \$2 million annually, and ME-JON has four more plants—at Hedrick, Muscatine, Monticello and Vinton. Liquid fertilizer is sprayed on fields from a truck or tractor sprayer. ME-JON, whose slogan is "All you do is lift the end of the hose," has outlets in Iowa, Illinois and Missouri.

Don's foster father had been a stockholder in another firm, Protein Blenders, Inc., which had built a new livestock feed plant in Iowa City in 1947. After early good growth, the company had stagnated. A minority group of young stockholders, took over control after a proxy fight in 1961. Don Johnson was named board chairman of Protein Blenders in 1961 and still is. The company manufactures all livestock feeds, and serves 350 dealers, chiefly in Iowa, Illinois and Missouri. In addition, Protein Blenders is the parent company of Maplecrest Turkeys, of Wellman, Iowa, a wholly-owned subsidiary. Maplecrest is Iowa's largest independent producer and processor of dressed turkeys. It hatches about 11 million turkeys a year and processes about 30 million pounds. A major distributor in the New York, Boston and Philadelphia areas, Maplecrest has annual sales of about \$40

(Continued on next page)

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**Troubled With Getting Up Nights,
Pains in Back, Hips, Legs,
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This New Free Book points out that if you are a victim of the above symptoms, the trouble may be traceable to Glandular Inflammation . . . a condition that very commonly occurs in men of middle age or past and is often accompanied by despondency, emotional upset and other mental and nervous reactions.

The book explains that, although many people mistakenly think surgery is the only answer to Glandular Inflammation, there is now a non-surgical treatment available.

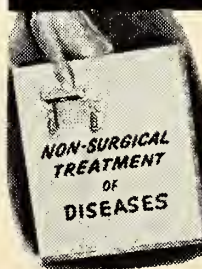
NON-SURGICAL TREATMENTS

This New Free Illustrated Book tells about the modern, mild, Non-Surgical treatment for Glandular Inflammation and that the treatment is backed by a Lifetime Certificate of Assurance. Many men from all over the country have taken the NON-SURGICAL treatment and have reported it has proven effective.

The Non-Surgical treatment described in this book requires no painful surgery, hospitalization, anesthesia or long period of convalescence. Treatment takes but a short time and the cost is reasonable.

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HERNIA****HEMORRHOIDS**

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(Continued from page 43)

million. Another wholly-owned subsidiary of Protein Blenders, entirely out of the farm field, is Artistic Manufacturing Co. of Des Moines, Iowa, which makes ashtrays, religious articles and similar products of metal.

During all these busy years, Don Johnson was one of Iowa's active, capable Legion leaders of the WW2 generation, exhibiting the same competence and energy that he was showing in the business world. He attracted the attention, friendship and support of both his own generation of Legionnaires and Iowa's distinguished Legion leaders of the Legion's founding generation — such men as Past National Commanders Hanford MacNider and Ray Murphy. In 1954, the year Don turned 30, Major Bill O'Connell, one of "the great old-time Legionnaires," distributed a letter to Iowa's Legion leaders suggesting that perhaps Iowa should have another candidate for National Commander, and suggesting Don Johnson as the man. Don expressed his great gratitude, but protested that he had a big and growing family, hadn't "made my fortune yet," and was awfully young to lead the national organization. Other Legionnaires made no such protests. Younger Legionnaires of prominence joined the elders in boosting Don, such men as Ward Loftus—then the National Executive Committeeman and Churchill Williams, Oelwein, Iowa, banker and a tower of strength among the younger Legionnaires on the Legion's important and responsible National Finance Commission.

Other Iowa Legion leaders who picked up the cause included Paul Tornquist, Davenport businessman, and former member of the Legion's Nat'l Finance Commission; Bob Bush, Des Moines banker and former chairman of the Legion's Nat'l Security Commission; Dr. Charles R. Logan, Keokuk dentist, and presently Chairman of the Legion's Nat'l Publications Commission. As all of these are Iowa Legion leaders by the consent of the Iowa Legionnaires in general, "Johnson for National Commander" was just about the unanimous choice of the whole Iowa Legion.

What they did about Don's protests that he was too young was to wait him out until he got older. In 1961, nearly a decade having passed, Dr. Logan circulated a letter to all the Johnson supporters saying in effect: "Well, our boy has outlived his objections, so let's go." With that, his name was up as an official candidate. With the reputation Johnson enjoyed among Legionnaires from elsewhere who'd known and respected him over the years, there wasn't much to it after he was officially a candidate, with

1964 the target date. Nobody from elsewhere even chose to run against him.

Iowans can be pardoned for being proud of Don Johnson. How does he look to those from other states who have come to know him? An Iowan, Johnson's friend, Churchill Williams, put his name in nomination at Dallas. George Levy, distinguished Sumter, South Carolina, attorney, a WW1 veteran respected throughout his state, his profession and the Legion both for his wisdom and his reserve, seconded the nomination of Johnson on the convention stage at Dallas. "Let me tell you a few of the attributes of this six-foot-five Iowan, loved by his neighbors, esteemed by the Legion, respected by the people," Levy told the delegates. "He is a man of irresistible warmth and cordiality, yet firm and determined. He has the courage of his convictions and cannot be induced to compromise with what is right, or to take the easy course to make a popular decision. He and his lovely wife and their six sons

IT IS YOUR DUTY AS A CITIZEN TO VOTE ON NOV. 3!

and three daughters are one of the finest family groups in the land. In Don Johnson the Legion is assured of having a sound businessman at the helm, and at the same time a man of proven courage. None ever had a stouter heart under fire. He has stood firm in public controversy as a civilian, and he won the Bronze Star on April 12, 1945, for heroism in ground combat with the enemy. He is esteemed most by those who know him best."

Herald Stringer, Alaska's Legion Executive Committeeman and an Anchorage attorney who, like George Levy, is not given to taking the floor of a meeting more than necessary, also seconded Johnson's nomination. "Don Johnson," he told the convention, "is a big man and a responsible citizen in every sense of those words." The Legion would do well to avail itself of Johnson's capacities and abilities and character, he said.

It was a foregone conclusion at Dallas that Johnson would be elected. After his nomination had been seconded by delegation after delegation, many delegates attempted to elect him by acclamation during the rolcall for nominations. Outgoing Nat'l Commander Daniel F. Foley, in the chair, would not permit it, saying that he wanted Johnson not only to be the "newly elected" Commander but the "duly elected" Commander. But when the rolcall for votes was fairly started,

the rules were suspended under a motion by Ralph Godwin, of Mississippi, and Johnson was elected by acclamation.

SOME excerpts from his acceptance speech to the Dallas Convention by Nat'l Commander Donald E. Johnson:

The 1964 Convention—In taking our stand on issues affecting the nation's security, we have examined all points of view, heard all available facts, and applied the single standard of what is best for America. . . . Where programs and positions of the Legion are concerned, we are not political partisans—not regional partisans—but American partisans. . . . I do not suggest that we have never been wrong, but the record shows that on the important matters affecting the security and Constitutional freedoms of our country, no other organization has been so consistently right.

Community action — Every city and town in the land is grappling with one or more problems of the homegrown variety. . . . A shortage of classrooms or hospital facilities. . . . too few jobs for too many workers. . . . a rising crime rate. . . . a business district that needs sprucing up. . . . The local community is the most effective proving ground for American Legion work. . . . As individuals we can do little about these things, but working with other Legionnaires we can raise the level of law and order in our home towns. . . . We can improve the attitudes and living conditions around us that breed the ills of poverty and prejudice. . . . We can do a lot to build mutual understanding and respect among our neighbors. . . . Legion posts in their communities can bring the Legion spirit of community service to bear, through their local organization, to help solve — by their additive effect in many cities and towns—problems which seem too big when looked at nationally.

Youth—As the father of nine children, I hereby dedicate my tenure of office as National Commander of The American Legion to service to the youth of America, to revitalize those great Legion programs designed to serve the young people of this land, to build a young America strong in mind and body. . . . strong in devotion to God and country. . . . dedicated to the preservation of the ideals of freedom, justice and democracy. We must practice the virtues we praise, live up to The American Legion's ideals of Americanism. We must impress young people that American citizenship is a precious thing, that it requires the exercise of responsibilities as well as rights, that the freedoms we cherish can be lost through abuse or indifference. THE END

The Foch plan was a step backward from this basic objective of a unified American force.

Furthermore, Pershing did not even want to fight as the French did, accustomed as they were to trench warfare for four fearsome years. He had earlier freely thrown his men against the German drives under French command—but from the day he assumed command, Pershing had trained his Americans to fight in the open—going to the enemy.

Pershing's answer to Foch was a proofmark on American military policy, "You may insist all you please but I decline absolutely to agree to your plan. While our Army will fight wherever you decide, it will not fight except as an independent Army."

Under Pershing's urging, his army was preserved, the scope of the St. Mihiel attack was held down simply to neutralize the enemy salient, and the big attack to end the war was moved forward from 1919 to September 26, 1918, only two weeks away. Plans and movements of the American First Army for the Meuse-Argonne got under way even as the St. Mihiel attack was mounted.

The St. Mihiel operation, first major American offensive of the war, gained its objectives in *two days* and drew a congratulatory message from Foch to Pershing, but it vastly complicated the buildup for the Meuse-Argonne jump-off, now scheduled for the 26th. The new battlefield, 35 miles north of St. Mihiel, was served by only three Allied railways and three main roads. A quarter of a million holding French troops had to be withdrawn and 600,000 Americans had to be moved in and readied for the attack within two weeks. There could be no delays, no hitches, and above all there could be no tip-off to the Germans.

Let's watch the great offensive develop.

The Meuse-Argonne attack is part of a vast scheme to make the best use of recent Allied successes in France, and of Allied September 1918 offensives from Asia Minor to the North Sea.

"*Tout le monde à la bataille*," Foch says. "Everybody into the fight." Time is crucial; the Germans cannot be allowed to shift reserves. The grand prize is the shortening of the war.

So the American buildup for the Sep-

tember 26 attack goes forward in a seething mass of movement under cover of night. In the mire and congestion of the spindly roadnet the troops go without lights, without hot meals and without fires, all to keep from alerting the Germans. American officers on reconnaissance wear French coats and high-rigged French helmets to convince any watching Germans they are still facing the *biffins* of France. Twenty thousand doughboys at a time are hauled from the St. Mihiel area. Engineers struggle to rebuild railways. Forty thousand tons of shells have to be in place by September 25. Sixty-nine different depots are needed. In the area between Verdun and St. Meneshould, men, horses, guns, trucks, caissons, and rolling kitchens jerk and jostle in the dark. The famed Sacred Road from Bar-le-Duc, lifeline of the French Army in its earlier heroic defense of Verdun, throbs once again with the impedimenta of an army.

This is an amateur American Army moving up, organized, trained and committed only since April 6, 1917, when there was neither a single division nor a day's supply of ammunition in

(Continued on next page)

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the Regular Army of the United States. Now in September 1918, there are a million and a quarter citizen soldiers in the American Expeditionary Forces in France, 600,000 of them in the tactical organization of American First Army. But American First Army is green and inexperienced, its worth in sustained action unknown and untested. To be sure, a few American outfits have had earlier combat experience in Allied formations and St. Mihiel provides good staff training. But now American First Army faces the Meuse-Argonne front, a sector that from the German standpoint is ideal defensive terrain.

East of the Meuse River the dominating heights give the enemy flank protection and positions for his powerful artillery to put oblique fire into the west bank. Heavy batteries camouflaged near deep bunkers in the Argonne Forest cover the enemy's right flank and cross their fire with the guns east of the Meuse. Between the river and the forest the lofty slopes of Montfaucon and the long hogback ridge running north through Romagne and Buzancy offer perfect observation of the whole American front and make natural strong points. The Germans have been here four years. Their gun-studded defenses show it. They exploit the natural features in four strong lines, the whole making up a powerful fortress manned by ten German divisions backed up by ten more divisions in reserve. The region forms the pivot of German operations in northern France. The vital necessity for the Germans to cover their great railway complex dictates that their successive defensive positions converge on the Meuse-Argonne area.

THE SPECIFIC MISSION assigned the Americans by Foch is to drive the enemy out of this massive bastion, forcing the Germans back of the Carignan-Sedan-Mézières line before winter weather prohibits useful offensive operations. Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain, whose French Fourth Army under Gen. Henri Gouraud will support the attack on the American left, knows the Germans and the Meuse-Argonne terrain from Verdun in 1916, when a half-million men were killed or wounded in this area. The railway system is so essential that *les Boches* will throw all available reserves into the face of any advance. The Americans will be lucky to get beyond Montfaucon before winter.

But Pershing plans to strike by surprise, driving salients into the zone wherever straight frontal attacks suc-

ceed locally, and then maneuvering against the flanks thus created. The Germans and Austrians had done it this way to the Italians at Caporetto and Pershing aims to give them a page from their own book. It is the only feasible method of assault in the face of the defensive structure. Directly in front of him are the enemy Front Position, then the second and third lines—the *Giselher Stellung* and the *Kriemhilde Stellung*. The last two derive their names from witches in the Siegfried legend, while *Stellung* means "fortification." Pershing hopes for a rapid ten-mile advance through these defenses—



"Mitchell Warren has joined the Cub Scouts to forget me."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

averaging a depth of seven miles—before any German reserves can be shifted against him. And if rapid success is *not* achieved? Well, then, Pershing says, "Naturally the fighting would get harder."

The American First Army attack force consists of nine assault divisions dispersed in three army corps side by side from the Meuse River to the Argonne, backed up by six more divisions in reserve. Of the nine assault divisions, not one has participated in a major attack, the more experienced divisions still being tied down at St. Mihiel and so available only in time to go into Meuse-Argonne reserve. Thus the jump-off must be made largely with green troops under inexperienced commanders working with untried staffs.

But the urgency of the mission leaves American First Army with no choice except to go with what it has. The axis of the attack is the line Montfaucon-Romagne-Buzancy, the deepest penetration planned for Fifth Corps (37th, 79th and 91st Divisions) in the

center. On the right along the Meuse, Third Corps (4th, 33d and 80th Divisions) protects the Fifth Corps right flank with its advance. On the left, First Corps (28th, 35th and 77th Divisions) drives straight into the Argonne Forest and the Aire River valley, thus protecting Fifth Corps left flank. On the extreme American First Army left, between the Argonne Forest and the Suipe River, French Fourth Army attacks to link up with the Americans at Grandpré at the far tip of the Argonne. On the extreme American right, from east of the Meuse to the Moselle River near the Swiss border, two French corps and the American Fourth Corps face the new German line where the St. Mihiel salient has been cut back, holding that position and laying counter-battery fire on the German guns on the east bank of the Meuse. By Tuesday night, September 24, 1918, the troops are ready to go.

At 11:30 p.m. Wednesday, September 25, a few artillery pieces open up to lay harassing and deceptive fires on German positions. At 2:30 a.m. Thursday, September 26, the 3,980 guns of American First Army fire the initial volleys of the planned three-hour artillery preparation. One gun for every ten yards of front, in all calibers from divisional 75s to 14-inch converted naval rifles mounted on flatcars and commanded by an admiral, flay the German defenses. Twenty-two hundred guns are manned by Americans, the balance are served by Frenchmen.

At 5:30 a.m. the foggy dawn is split with whistles sounding in the attack trenches. Behind a rolling barrage that moves across the battered ground like a scythe, the assault infantry in the three corps jumps off, not at a run, not in a charge, but taking a steady tread through the eerie moonscape of *no man's land*, bayoneted rifles at the high port. Behind them, plunging and bucking in the shadowy craters, come 190 squat little French Renault tanks manned by American crews. Overhead, in a brilliant sky above the fog, 800 aircraft wheel on air support missions, 600 flown by Americans. The biggest concentration of American military power in history moves into battle.

On September 26, the jump-off day, at first the worst enemy is the terrain. The old battlefield from the attack trenches to the German Front Position is already gouged by ancient combat. Now, the new shellfire and German demolition blasts it into a wide belt of bleak inhuman destruction. The ground fog is so thick that cohesive advance is impossible as ravines, craters, swamps and abandoned trenches clog movement and snag supporting tanks and following artillery.

The German Front Position is lightly manned and in the sheer surprise of the attack the front line gives way quickly. In Third Corps on the right, the 33d Division from Illinois wades through swamps waist-deep, but by nightfall has captured 1,500 Germans with all their equipment, along with a cute little narrow-gauge railroad. Capt. George H. Mallon knocks a German cold with a right to the jaw. First Sgt. Sydney G. Bumpertz jumps a German machinegun with two buddies, then disposes of all nine of the German gun crew when his buddies are casualties. In Fifth Corps in the center, the 37th, 79th and 91st Divisions are all after the brutal heights of Montfaucon. The 37th Division from Ohio outruns its guns in a frontal assault, the 79th plunges into a five-mile belt of woods on the east flank of Montfaucon and the 91st attacks on the west. They make the slopes by nightfall, then dig in while star-shells pop overhead and artillery pounds in with a frightening accuracy derived from four years of German reconnaissance. In First Corps, pushing into the Argonne on the left, the 28th Division from Pennsylvania is through the barbed wire by 9 a.m. and the 35th Division on the right bank of the Aire is losing the first of the 6,000 casualties it will sustain by September 30 as a feisty captain of artillery named Harry S. Truman shouts ranges and deflections to his guns.

BY SEPTEMBER 29, American First Army is well through the German's second line. Montfaucon, Varennes, Cheppy, and Malancourt are now under American control and key points in support and communications. The region south of an east-west line through Nantillois is cleared but the attack stalls now in front of the third German position. It is plain that Pershing's hope for a quick ten-mile drive through the first three positions is not to be fulfilled. Now "the fighting would get harder."

Several critical problems harass American First Army during this first phase. The green American troops, for all their homely skill and early enthusiastic success, are not experienced enough for sustained combat in this tough terrain. The pattern of the American attack now is clear to the Germans, and not only are six new divisions in the Imperial lines but counterattacks are being launched. The German machinegun defense is particularly powerful. The roadnet backing the Americans is unbelievably bad; only four routes are available for the whole Army and these are virtually reduced to ooze by artillery fire. Tank support fails, the weather turns rainy and bad,

and the incessant pounding, day and night, is exhausting the troops.

Pershing addresses these first phase crises by bringing in three fresh veteran divisions available by October 1 from St. Mihiel, the 1st, 3d and 32d. In a tricky operation carried off at night without a hitch, these outfits relieve the battered 35th, 37th and 79th Divisions. Engineers work at mad speed to repair the communications, filling in craters, duck-boarding swamps, anything to get routes open and usable across that scarified terrain. Ambulances are so scarce that a handful of 15 are recalled from Italy. Combat and logistic support is moved up closer. The second phase is to begin with American First Army coiled and cocked.

On October 4, Pershing launches the second phase of the Meuse-Argonne with a general renewal of the attack on all three corps fronts against the *Kriemhilde Stellung*. But 16 German divisions man this complex now. It is the toughest defensive position in all France, and the Germans have sited their guns and stocked their ammunition in mutual supporting depth with canny skill. The general attack fails.

Pershing then organizes a series of attacks between October 7 and October 11, including an attack east of the Meuse River to clear the heights and lessen the pressure in the defile. The French 17th Corps, reinforced with the American 29th and 33d Divisions, attacks between Beaumont and Brabant. By the evening of October 11, the American line runs generally from east to west from Wavrille—south of Cunel—south of Romagne—Sommerance—then along the Aire River to south of Grandpré. In two weeks of fighting, then, American First Army averages an advance of about a half-mile a day, a good index to the difficulty of the terrain and the viciousness of the German defense.

In his report of American First Army operations, Pershing describes this period as covering some of the hardest infantry fighting of the Western Front. It is open warfare against a masterful position defense. For the doughboy, the battle swirls and blurs in no conscious pattern and no theme. There is the incredible fatigue of walking, running, flopping into cover, getting up and running again, firing, circling, taking cover, getting up and running again. Montfaucon, the Argonne, Apremont, the names don't mean much when every fold in the ground, every draw, every wooded crest contains a dug-in enemy, always with the machineguns drumming. Maxims, Spandaus, the Germans have a fantastic number of machineguns. These guns can kill you at a mile
(Continued on next page)

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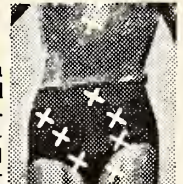
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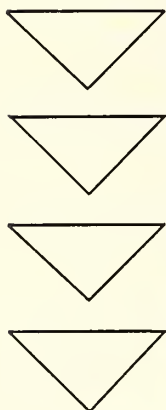
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THE GREAT BATTLE OF THE ARGONNE

(Continued from page 47)

or more, their bursts have a distinctive ripping sound that turns your bowels to water. So there is no pattern to the battle that a soldier can see; there is just the continuing job of trying to stay alive while you move the next few yards.

This kind of fighting runs the casualties up. American First Army suffers 75,000 killed and wounded between September 26 and October 11. An influenza outbreak further reduces effectiveness and so replacements become a major second phase problem as the front widens to 75 miles due to the attack east of the Meuse. Now Pershing reorganizes. He creates the American Second Army out of troops operating east of the Meuse, putting it under command of Lt. Gen. Robert L. Bullard. American First Army command passes to Lt. Gen. Hunter Liggett on October 16. Pershing uses some of his newly-arrived divisions as a source of replacements for divisions in the line.

Under this command arrangement, Pershing retaining command of the group of Armies, the Americans renew the attack on October 16. The offensive east of the Meuse siphons off some German strength from the third line. Third and Fifth Corps drive salients on both flanks of the strong Boise de Romagne and Bois de Bantheville positions. First Corps holds the Germans on its left, advancing its right to support Fifth Corps. The strong point at Cote Dame Marie and the Bois de Bantheville position falls to Fifth Corps, but the third line still preserves its essential integrity. By October 31, American intelligence identifies the German strength at 28 divisions.

But these German reserves are drawn from elsewhere on the Allied Western Front and the effect is noticeable. The Belgian coast is cleared by October 20. The Austrians sue for peace on October 26. Turkey signs an Armistice on October 30. On November 1, Germany stands alone and the Allies estimate that any delay in pressing the American attack now gives the Germans a chance to regroup by withdrawing to a line on the German frontier for one last stand. Accordingly, with no letup for the doughboys after 35 days of assault, the third phase of the Meuse-Argonne attack is set for November 1.

Pershing has made adjustments. Fresh troops are available from the total of 29 divisions now in France. Tired units are relieved, American artillery and aviation units replace French counterparts to the improvement of teamwork. The November 1 attack

jumps off and very quickly the unexpectedly gratifying first-day advance turns into a race for the Carignan-Sedan-Mézières objective. Fifth Corps takes the heights south of Barricourt to open up the plains below Sedan. Third Corps forces a crossing of the Meuse on November 4. On November 7, American units reach the heights above Sedan. Though the Americans clearly earn by blood and sweat the right to take Sedan, Foch shifts the left boundary of American First Army and so French Fourth Army is the first unit to enter the famous fortress city in a maneuver fraught with significance to the French. It was at Sedan in 1870 that Napoleon III surrendered to the Germans and so the 48-year stain on French honor is removed at last.

The Americans continue to pursue the Germans, but the German High Command is already suing for settlement.

AT 6:35 a.m., November 11, word reached American headquarters that the Armistice had been signed and would take effect at 11 a.m. that day. The Meuse-Argonne campaign and the First World War ended simultaneously.

Of the 47 harrowing days of the campaign, much now remains in the public consciousness—the heroism of Sgt. Alvin York who captured 132 Germans and won the Medal of Honor; the guts and tenacity of the men of the 77th Division's "Lost Battalion" cut off in the Argonne and refusing to surrender; the great officers like Douglas MacArthur of the 42d Rainbow Division; the great outfits, all 22 divisions, that earned a new nobility for American arms—all this is well known.

But in the long view, perhaps the greatest worth of the Meuse-Argonne lies in the fact that for the first time it showed a watching world that the American citizen-soldier, trained, equipped and led American-style, has no equal in the classic ground combat role of armies—to close with the enemy and defeat him. This is the undying Meuse-Argonne legacy. It's a comforting thought for today—and tomorrow.

THE END

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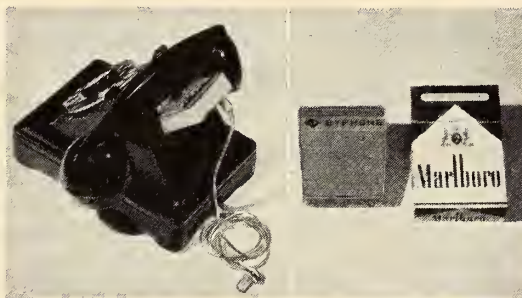
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begun to presume him dead. Through the Burlington Liars' the family was soon reunited. And it turned out the whole story was not offered as a lie. They say it's true. That's what they say.

During the war Hulett received a confidential message from a Washington governmental agency requesting the co-operation of the Burlington Liars' Club for an anti-Nazi stunt that Washington was cooking up. Could the Liars' announce a special award to Josef Goebbels. Hitler's propaganda minister, on his 45th birthday? Hulett and the club's secretary Laurie Stang erected a likeness of Goebbels from an old Edison Phonograph on which the loud-speaker served as the Nazi's wide-open mouth.

Then they transformed a 12-inch pie plate into a king-size medal with two big XX's boldly inscribed on it, below which were the words, "Medal of the Double Cross." As newsreel cameramen took the pictures, the Burlington Liars' awarded the first and only professional liar's title to Goebbels. An account of the ceremony and the "script" was translated into German and short-waved into Germany on Goebbels' birthday.

Another time, the Burlington group was able to help a lady in distress. The woman, an instructor of the deaf, was trying to teach lip reading in a government hospital to a group of GI's whose ear drums had been shattered by shell fire. She wrote in and said she had a seemingly "crazy idea" but could the Burlington Liars' send along several dozen whoppers to be used by her students as classroom exercises. The only texts she had were for children and, she wrote, "... these are men. They don't care whether the quick brown fox jumped over the fence . . ."

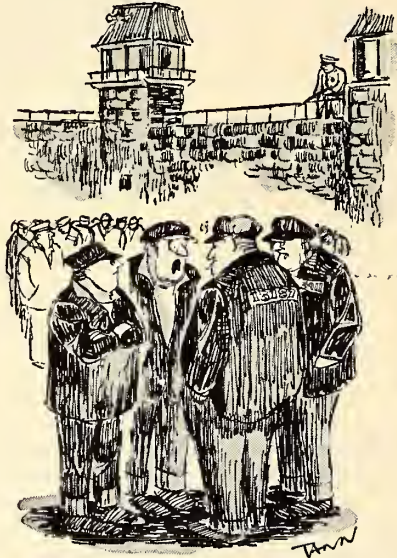
The club's yarns must have brought better results than the standard textbook stuff because she wrote back for more.

SOMETIMES Hollywood press agents try to cash in on the Liars' goofy status. Requests from movie stars suggesting publicity stunts for their mutual benefit are always turned down. Nor will the Liars' Club go along with politicians who suggest honorary memberships for their opponents.

But most of the people who communicate with headquarters at Burlington are not seeking glory or publicity or personal ends. They usually have a lie to impart—or some gift or souvenir to send along. The den at Hulett's home, which serves as the Liars' headquarters, library and museum, is loaded down with a crazy collection of paraphernalia from all over the globe.

Fans have shipped in such items as a boomerang from Australia, a dollar's

worth of gold from an Oregon mine, a piece of wedding cake from England, a grass skirt from Hawaii, a diminutive totem pole from Alaska, an opium pipe from Japan, a matchbox container from Denmark, a bear trap from northern Wisconsin, a Kiwi bird from New Zealand, rhumba gourds from Cuba, a yerba mate set from Argentina, a Hindu charm from India, a letter opener from Peru, grass slippers from the Philippines, oil paintings, books, foreign currency and



"Bust out! Are you crazy? . . . Do you know what's going on out there?"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

bills, toys, gadgets, trinkets and what-have-you. Radio's former heroes Lum & Abner sent Hulett a diploma with the degree of "Doctor of Prevarication" from Pine Ridge University "For outstanding achievement in the field of invention."

Others write in and want to know how the club got started. The answer is that it began as a lie. No one associated with it at the time had any idea it would break out into an international rash. In 1929, Hulett and a fellow reporter on a rival newspaper concocted a fake story on New Year's Eve—an unusually slow day for news—to the effect that on January 1st old timers in Burlington got together at the police station and exchanged whoppers for the lie championship. There wasn't a shred of truth to the story.

But after it was printed, the Associated Press took it seriously. The following December the wire service phoned Burlington to find out if the city's annual contest would be staged again. Hulett

played along. He whipped up a neat whopper and launched it on its way. Then, as the next year came to a close, letters started to trickle in. Before anybody knew it, Burlington was deluged with mail from everywhere. The great American urge for exaggeration had a formal outlet at last. The competition for the lying championship was on among contestants from around the world.

Hulett and his friends simply had no choice. For their own protection and safety they formed the Burlington Liars' Club. Later they got the state of Wisconsin to issue them a charter and they became incorporated in 1934.

Since that time the mailbag has regularly brought not only lies, but amusing comments. Here's one from a California character:

"I gist been a readin in the papers bout yur liars club upen Wesconsen," he scribbled. "I orlis node wesconsen wuz the lingest state in the younion. I think it a shaim that intelgerent growd up men shud spend thir valabell time tellin fibs. Im no liar miself an dont beleve in it. Fer instans, ifen a man goze a huntin and he misis when he shutes and dont get no game, he orto tel the truth about hit. Specelly when yung."

Among the better lies to earn the national title are stories that hold a special place in Hulett's lecture repertoire. A Pennsylvanian said his grandfather's clock was so old that the shadow from the pendulum swinging back and forth wore a hole in the back. A shepherd who lived in a small trailer house and had his provisions delivered said the provisions included a 100-pound sack of flour. The herder drove a couple of nails in the wall and hung the sack of flour on them, just outside the trailer door. That night the winds swooped down, and the next morning the herder found that the wind had blown away the sack and left the flour hanging on the nails.

The 1963 winner, Richard K. Burlin of Chatham, Mass., offered a short and sweet entry. He wrote that the fishing in his community was so poor that even the big liars weren't catching any.

Mr. Burlin was awarded the Liars' medal, which is in the shape of a lyre and is studded with diamonds.

"I bought the diamonds from a millionaire," President Hulett says. "His name was Woolworth." THE END

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

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(Readers may find this series of value on future motor trips or of interest to students of American history. We suggest you clip and save each as it appears.)

By **ALDEN STEVENS**
Field Director, Mobil Travel Guide

THE ALAMO MISSION, where a defending force of 180 Texans was wiped out to the last man by Mexican Gen. Santa Anna's 4,000-man army in 1836, stands beautifully preserved today in the heart of downtown San Antonio, Tex., as a symbol of Texas liberty and bravery.

San Antonio sits on a large number of U.S. highways, including U.S. 81 (north-south) and U.S. 90 (east-west). Its approximate distances from key points north, east and west are: Chicago, 1,200 miles; New York, 1,900 miles; Los Angeles, 1,430 miles.

In 1836, Texas, under the Mexican rule of President Santa Anna, was struggling for independence. To delay Santa Anna's army at San Antonio in order



for Texan leader Sam Houston to mobilize an army, Lt. Col. William Barret Travis went with his small force and inadequate arms and supplies to make the best makeshift delaying action possible in San Antonio. When Santa Anna's greater force reached the city on Feb. 23, 1836, Travis, his 180 volunteers and about 25 civilians—mostly women and children—were besieged in the Alamo. On March 6, the Mexicans scaled the walls, overwhelmed the little garrison, and in a 1½ hour battle every Texas fighting man was killed at his post. The women and children were forced. With Travis died Davy Crockett, James Bowie, James B. Bonham and many others who will forever be immortal. The sacrifice worked. Eleven days later, Houston routed Santa Anna's army at San Jacinto, the Texans crying, "Remember the Alamo!" as they charged. On April 21, Texas became an independent republic.

The makeshift Alamo fort occupied most of the present Alamo Plaza and included the little mission chapel of San Antonio de Valero, begun in 1718, where the defenders gathered for the final heroic defense. This is now a museum of Texas history. Admission is free, open daily except Dec. 24 and Christmas Day.



The Battle of the Alamo, 1836.



The Alamo Mission today.

SEEING HISTORIC AMERICA #5 A travel series for motorists

THE ALAMO—TEXAS

San Antonio, founded in 1691, is a beautiful old city which has been under six flags: France, Spain, Mexico, The Republic of Texas, the Confederate States of America and the United States. Each has left its mark. There are four fine old missions dating from 1718; three of them are still in use. The downtown quarter is loaded with too many re-



markable attractions to list here. Thirty-eight miles northwest on Texas 16 is *Bandera*, a genuine old western town in the hill country which offers excellent hunting for deer and wild turkey, good fishing and dude ranches. *Bandera* also has the Frontier Times Museum, 2 blocks north of the courthouse, with early Texas items, open Tues. thru Sun., 9 a.m.-noon and 1-5 p.m., 25¢, children free with parents. *New Braunfels*, founded by Germans in 1845 and retaining much of its original flavor, is 30 miles

northeast just off U.S. 81. The Chamber of Commerce has an excellent map of points of interest. Sixteen miles northeast of New Braunfels (44 miles northeast of San Antonio) also just off U.S. 81 is *San Marcos* with its Aquarena. Here you can see aquatic plants, fish and spring formations from glass-bottom boats and an underwater pagoda in the submarine theatre, open daily except Christmas, 8 a.m.-6 p.m., moderate admission charges varying with what you choose to see.

1964 Motel and Restaurant Info:

Motels: *Outstanding*—El Tropicano, 110 Lexington Ave., San Antonio, ½ mi. N of the Alamo, 350 rms., cafe, pool, on river bank. (512) CA 3-9461. *Excellent*—Menger Hotel, on Alamo Plaza, 225 rms., cafe, pool. Famous old hotel. (512) CA 3-4361. **Restaurants:** *Outstanding*—La Louisiane, 2632 Broadway, 2 mi. N on US 81 Business Route. French, Creole cooking, wine, beer. Elegant. Noon-10 p.m. (512) CA 5-7984. *Excellent*—Tai Shan, 2611 Broadway, 2 mi. N on US 81 Business Route. Polynesian, Oriental food. Open 11:30 a.m.-10 p.m. Sat. 5 p.m.-midnight. (512) CA 3-5242. (There are many other fine motels, hotels and restaurants in San Antonio. See Mobil Travel Guide to Southwest and South Central Area).

Your appreciation of an historic place is greatly enriched if you read about it before seeing it. Your library may have John Myers' "The Alamo" or Lon Tinkle's "Thirteen Days to Glory." Consult your librarian for other references.

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PERSONAL

The New "Condominium" Housing.

Pawnbrokers Fight Competition.

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A new type of dwelling unit, particularly favored by buyers in the 50-and-up age brackets, is the rage of the real-estate business these days. It's called a "condominium." Although it resembles the cooperative apartment house in some respects, the condominium idea already has spread beyond apartment houses to garden-type developments and cluster homes. Here's how it works:

- **The condominium resident buys a specific unit of property** just as if he were buying an individual house. That's the first big difference from the co-op; under a co-op plan, you don't buy a specific apartment—you buy shares in a corporation which then leases you an apartment.

- **The condominium dweller can arrange his own financing and he pays his own taxes.** That's the next big difference from the co-op, where all of this is done on a blanket basis.

- **The condominium buyer—more so than the co-op buyer—is relatively independent of the financial conduct of his neighbors.**

It's this last-named angle—independence of your neighbors—that constitutes the condominium's No. 1 selling point. True, you aren't completely rid of your neighbors' possible derelictions; but condominium boosters claim the risk is smaller than in a co-op.

So far, the condominium's biggest attraction is for people whose kids have grown up and who want to trade their present homes for residences that don't require grass-cutting or snow-shoveling. That's one reason why condominiums have sprung up most rapidly in the warmer climates (Florida, California, Hawaii).

Another attraction: **FHA-insured financing recently has become possible.**

★ ★ ★

Both the small-loan business and the discount-house trade are getting so competitive (and lucrative) that **pawnbrokers want to protect their stake in each.** That's why New York City's 100 pawnbrokers have started a publicity drive which probably will spread to other cities.

The modern pawnbroker actually runs two operations simultaneously. **He loans money.** And he sells merchandise because he must maintain a store. Much of the merchandise today is **new stuff sold at discount-house prices** (in New York City, for example, pawnbrokers are major vendors of guitars—an item so hot that there's a near-shortage).

As for loans: They average around \$20, though they sometimes go into six figures. The pawnbroker boasts that he asks only for your merchandise as pledge and your identification—he does not want co-signers, sends no statements, charges interest only at the termination of the loan, and keeps your credit-rating a secret (which is why a lot of bigshots patronize him). Also, he does not want your diamond or watch; instead he wants interest on the loan (that's why a smart pawnbroker will try to make it as liberal as possible).

Rates in New York are **2% per month for the first six months and 1% thereafter on loans of over \$100; under that, the figures are 3% and 2%.** Around 90% of all pawned items are reclaimed. Unredeemed goods are sold at public auction from which the pawnbroker may not derive a profit (the excess, if any, goes to New York State).

★ ★ ★

Note these new developments in the market place:

Tires: Three major tire makers—Firestone, Goodrich, and Goodyear—will market steel-studded tires this winter for snow and ice driving. They're said to be superior to snow tires for traction and stops (but don't use them at high speeds, in summer, or in states which have laws against steel studs).

Air Travel: Competition is growing among the airlines to keep you amused on long jet flights. TWA shows movies (at no cost to first-class passengers and at \$1 for the use of the head set to coach passengers). Now American Airlines is installing "Astrovision" which gives you movies, local TV pickups, shots of take-offs and landings, and stereo music (free).

Trucks: The diesel engine is the big development in small, city-type trucks for 1965 (the many lines include a three-cylinder job by Chevy). Reason: less maintenance, cheaper operation.

—By Edgar A. Grunwald

around Philadelphia during the summer of 1787 to the effect that the delegates in Constitution Hall were considering a monarchy—perhaps a sovereign from the House of Hanover or the House of Bourbon, or making George Washington the crowned head—the records show that within Constitution Hall the men writing the country's basic law were agreed from the start that the chief executive of the United States should be an elected official.

The question was—how should he be elected?

Some suggested that the President be chosen by *direct popular election*. Others proposed that *Congress* make the choice, or the *state legislatures*, or *intermediate electors*.

Direct popular election was opposed because the delegates feared the people would not know enough about possible candidates—especially those from outside their own part of the far-flung colonies—to make an intelligent choice.

"It would be as unnatural to refer the choice of a proper character for chief magistrate to the people," George Mason of Virginia said, "as it would be to refer a trial of colors to a blind man."

Southerners opposed direct election because the right to vote was more widespread in the North than in the South, where Negro slaves were not allowed to vote.

Election by Congress was supported by many delegates but ran into opposition because it would make the President too beholden to Congress.

The Founding Fathers planned three separate and co-equal branches of the Federal Government—a Legislature (the Congress), Executive (President) and Judiciary (the Supreme Court). If the legislature could pick the head of the executive branch, then the separation of powers between the three branches would be destroyed before it could begin.

Election by State Legislatures was turned down because delegates feared that a President so chosen would be overly beholden to the state governments that put him in office.

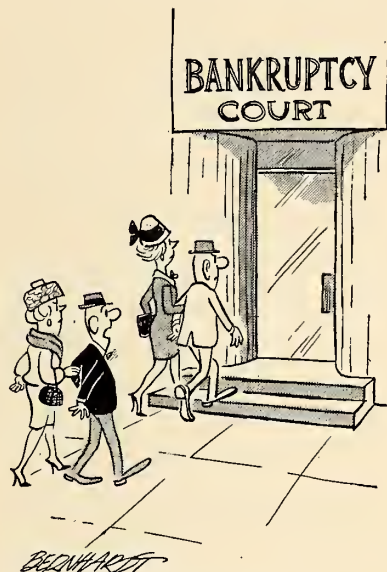
TIME AFTER TIME the delegates tried but failed to agree upon a solution to the Presidential election problem. Finally, on August 31, they appointed a blue-ribbon "Committee of Eleven" to find a solution to the problem.

The Committee of Eleven reported back to the Convention September 4 with a compromise plan for intermediate electors, to be chosen in the states, making up an Electoral College that would actually elect the President. After some modification by the Convention, it was approved and incorporated in the Con-

stitution. Its major points as it was adopted were:

Each state appoints Presidential electors in a manner *set by its legislature*. (Even today, state legislatures *can* simply appoint the electors themselves, with no reference to popular sentiment, but since 1800 the common method has been by popular election.)

Each state has as many *Presidential electors as it has Representatives and Senators combined*. This was a substantial concession to the smaller states, since they are allowed two additional votes,



"There go the Joneses—Still a step ahead of us!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

corresponding to the two Senators, regardless of how small their population may be.

The electors meet in their own states to cast their votes for President.

Results in each state are transmitted—signed, certified and sealed—to the Congress in Washington, where the votes are counted.

The candidate *receiving a majority* of the electoral votes is elected President. Under the original plan, the man with the next highest number of votes for President was elected Vice President, a system that would have made Richard Nixon Vice President under Kennedy.

If no candidate for President receives a majority of electoral votes, the election is thrown into the House of Representatives for decision, with each state accorded one vote and a majority of the states required for election.

If there should be a tie vote for Vice President, the Senate would break the tie.

Historical evidence suggests that the Founding Fathers intended the electors to be distinguished citizens who would deliberate and vote as individuals in selecting the President. It was assumed that the electors would be responsive to the wishes of the people in casting their votes. The system was apparently as close to a direct popular election as the men who wrote the Constitution thought possible and appropriate in late 18th century America.

The system was clearly a compromise born out of problems involved in differing state voting requirements, the slavery problem, big state versus small state rivalries, and the complexities of the balance of power between the parts of government.

Some scholars have suggested that the Electoral College—as it came to be called—was a "jerry-rigged improvisation" which really left it to future generations to work out the best form of Presidential election.

Since 1797, literally hundreds of Constitutional amendments have been proposed to alter or change the Electoral College. But despite keen national interest, only one amendment has been adopted which substantially altered the method devised in 1787.

This followed the election of 1800, when the Republican (anti-Federalist) electors mistakenly caused a tie in the Electoral College by casting equal numbers of votes for Thomas Jefferson, whom they wished to elect President, and Aaron Burr, whom they wished to elect Vice President. The election was thrown into the House where 36 ballots were cast before Jefferson was finally elected.

The 12th Amendment to the Constitution, ratified in 1804, sought to prevent a recurrence by providing that the electors should vote *separately* for President and Vice President. The House would continue its responsibility of choosing a President if no man received a majority of electoral votes. The Senate would perform a similar function if no Vice-Presidential candidate won a majority. And the new Vice President would become President if the House should fail to name a President.

Actually, the Electoral College has failed only once, since the tie in 1800, to name a new President. That was in 1824, when neither of the leaders, Andrew Jackson and John Quincy Adams, had a majority, due to 78 electoral votes going to two other candidates. That threw the election into the House of

(Continued on next page)

WHO WILL PICK THE PRESIDENT?

(Continued from page 53)

Representatives where Adams was chosen.

There have been other important changes in the way the Electoral College actually works, however.

As strong political parties began to develop around 1800, the electors were selected less and less because of their individual stature and more and more because they would back the party's candidates in the Electoral College.

In 1796, for instance, one Samuel Miles was chosen as an elector for John Adams but voted for Thomas Jefferson instead. An indignant letter to a newspaper read: "What? Do I chuse (sic) Samuel Miles to determine for me whether Thomas Jefferson or John Adams shall be President? No! I chuse him to act, not to think."

FOR THE MOST part, modern day electors are faceless if not nameless in the eyes of the electorate. The modern elector is likely to be a state or county party chairman, a precinct leader or a leading contributor to the party—not, as in early days of the Republic, a citizen expected to show independent judgment in electing a President.

Perhaps the most fundamental change in the nature of the Electoral College—one that apparently never occurred to the Founding Fathers—has been the development of the unit vote system by which all of a state's electoral votes go *en bloc* to the ticket with a popular majority.

At first, most of the states provided for selection of electors from districts similar to Congressional districts, under which one elector was chosen by the voters of each district and two from the state at large. Under this system, a state's votes for President were often split.

This district plan was supported by the leading statesmen of both parties, including Jefferson, Hamilton, Madison, John Quincy Adams, Jackson, Van Buren and Webster.

The district plan, however, tended to dilute the power of state political bosses who were unable to "deliver" their states for one candidate or another. Thus, the so-called unit rule system evolved. Under it, all of a state's electoral votes went to the party which won a plurality of the votes statewide.

"All agree that an election by districts would be the best, if it could be general," Thomas Jefferson wrote in 1800. But while ten states cast their electoral votes by the unit system, he said, "it is folly and worse for the other six not to follow."

Jefferson's reasoning was quite simple: If a state divides its electoral votes,

it has only a fraction of the influence in the national electoral vote which it would have by casting its votes as a unit. If a state with 40 electoral votes splits them 20-20 between two candidates, it has no effect whatever on the national electoral count. But a far smaller state can cast all its votes *en bloc* and exert a possibly decisive influence.

By the election of 1832, the district plan had virtually vanished from the scene. With only isolated exceptions, all states have cast their electoral votes *en bloc* in every election since. A candidate gets all or none of them.

Fourteen times since the founding of the United States, a President has been chosen who did not receive a majority of the popular votes in the election, and in at least three cases, the man the Electoral College chose had clearly received less popular votes than his chief competitor.

In the 1824 instance, Jackson was far ahead in popular votes but saw the election go to Adams when the Electoral College produced no majority and the House of Representatives elected Adams.

In 1876, Samuel J. Tilden polled 247,448 votes more than Rutherford B. Hayes. But returns from some states were contested and an electoral commission created by Congress decided returns in favor of Hayes so that he won by one electoral vote. The Hayes-Tilden dispute aroused such passions that 145,000 troops were prepared to preserve order and one major historian noted that the country was "on the verge of civil war."

Again, in 1888, Benjamin Harrison trailed Grover Cleveland by 90,728 popular votes but Harrison had 65 more electoral votes and was elected President. A candidate who loses big states by a little and carries small states by a lot can readily get most of the popular vote, yet lose.

In 1960, although John F. Kennedy scored a clear victory over Richard M. Nixon in the Electoral College—303 electoral votes to 219—Kennedy's popular vote margin over Nixon was only 112,803 out of almost 69 million cast. Even that margin was open to dispute because of a confused situation over counting votes for a split Democratic elector slate in Alabama.

In fact, the switch of a mere 33,458 votes in four states in the Kennedy-Nixon contest—in Illinois, New Jersey, Hawaii and New Mexico—would have given Nixon a majority in the Electoral College and made him President.

The 1960 election prompted another burst of enthusiasm for electoral reform. Again, opponents of the Electoral College pointed out how easily the system could elect the popular vote loser; that the states' custom of casting electoral votes *en bloc* was never planned by the Founding Fathers and placed undue

weight on the vote of the largest states with hefty chunks of electoral votes; and that the electors' legal right to vote for anyone they pleased, regardless of previous pledges, was a continuing danger to American democracy.

Three major reforms were proposed:

First, a proportional method of casting each state's electoral votes, so that they would correspond exactly to the division of popular votes within the state. If a candidate won 55% of the popular vote in a state, he would be given 55% of its electoral votes.

This method, its backers said, would be the nearest approach to a national popular vote which retained the relative strength of the states in the Electoral College. And it would encourage a two-party system throughout the country, because, it was said, the losing major party in any state would still get credit for its votes there.

In 1960, analysis showed, the proportional method would have given Nixon a narrow plurality—but not a majority—of the electoral vote.

Opponents charged that the proportional method would encourage the splintering of U. S. political parties.

In 1948 for instance, Progressive Party candidate Henry Wallace carried no state, thus got no electoral votes. He received almost as many popular votes as Dixiecrat Thurmond who, by carrying several states, had 39 electoral votes. (Popular vote: Thurmond—1,169,063; Wallace—1,157,172). Under a proportional system, Wallace would have had electoral votes too, and there were several other splinter parties and write-in candidates who could have garnered a handful of electoral votes under a proportional system. Since the electoral winner, Mr. Truman, was more than 300,000 short of a national popular majority, the crediting of electoral votes proportionately to all candidates could have denied him a majority of electoral votes too. This experience suggests that splinter parties *would* be encouraged by a proportional system, unless the rule that the winner must have a majority of electoral votes also was modified.

SECOND, A RETURN to the old *district* system of electing Presidential electors was proposed. With an elector for each House district and two at large in each state, this system would have been essentially the same employed in the first Presidential election.

Backers said this would not only abolish the "winner take all" system of casting a state's electoral votes, but would diminish what they said was the excessive political importance of minority "bloc" votes in the larger, doubtful states.

In 1960, the district system would

have resulted in Nixon's election by a vote of 279 electoral votes to Kennedy's 244.

The district system, however, ran into opposition because it would allegedly carry the inequalities in Congressional district populations over into Presidential elections—"gerrymandering the Presidency," as one critic said, and giving rural America excessive influence in Presidential elections.

Third, a *direct popular vote* of the people was proposed.

Supporters said this would be the only reform sure to guarantee that the man the majority of the people wanted would become President.

Some critics said it would undermine the federal system because it would erase special state influence in electing a President. But Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) backed it on the grounds that a direct vote of people for President—the office of all the people—would be a natural capping stone for the federal system.

Another criticism of the direct vote was that small and Southern states would be reluctant to accept it.

None of the proposed reforms made any appreciable headway. Probably the chief reason was that President Kennedy opposed a change in the system.

The Kennedy-Johnson Administration had come to power in 1960 through the support of the large states with their so-called "bloc" votes. Any reform designed to weaken that power base naturally met with a hostile reception at the White House.

In hearings before the Senate Judiciary Committee, witnesses for the Administration referred to words Mr. Kennedy had uttered as a Senator when he opposed electoral reform in a 1956 debate.

"It is not only the unit vote for the Presidency we are talking about," Senator Kennedy had said, "but a whole solar system of government. If it is proposed to change the balance of power of one of the elements of the solar system, it is necessary to consider the others."

The "solar system" to which the late President Kennedy referred was the entire governmental structure of the United States—state legislatures, the two houses of Congress and the Presidency. He argued that the state legislatures and the Congress were overweighted in representation by rural areas and small states. Thus, Kennedy said, it was only proper for the urban areas and their liberally-oriented minority groups to have an exceptionally great role in electing the President.

Since John Kennedy's 1956 Senate speech, far-reaching changes have taken place, however, in the American "solar system"—changes that may one day affect the Electoral College itself.

In March 1962, the Supreme Court handed down its historical decision in the Tennessee Legislature case, *Baker v. Carr*. That case established the principle that gross legislative malapportionment—which has usually benefited rural areas over the city—was unconstitutional.

Then, in June 1964, the Supreme Court followed up with a decision directing that both houses of a state legislature be apportioned on a straight population basis.

THESE TWO DECISIONS set off a rapid wave of reapportionment action in a majority of the states—actions almost sure to end rural overbalance in the state legislatures within a short period of years.

Another Supreme Court decision, in February 1964, directed that all districts of the U. S. House of Representatives must—"as nearly as is practicable"—conform to the "one man, one vote" principle of equal representation. Rural overbalance, already waning in Congressional districting, may end altogether as a result of the court's ruling.

Meanwhile, in 1963, the Court had struck down the state of Georgia's county unit vote system—a kind of miniature electoral college which, in Georgia Governorship elections, had given rural Georgia control of the state government.

The Court's decision in the Georgia case refused to validate the Georgia unit vote system specifically because it resembled the Electoral College, which, it said, was outdated and had been included in the Constitution "as the result of specific historical concerns," chiefly the desire to have knowledgeable men elect the President.

With these decisions many of the reasons for preserving the electoral system that Kennedy put forth as a Senator and supported as President have vanished. The Supreme Court has upset the "solar system."

It remains to be seen whether there actually will be any reform of the Electoral College's "winner take all" system of allotting states' electoral votes. Probably no reform will come until the nation can be convinced that some proposed alternative—perhaps a simple, direct vote of all the people—contains no special privilege for any group: large states or small, liberals or conservatives, Republicans or Democrats.

And probably even that type of consensus may well not be enough until the country again wakes up one morning to discover that the hoary old Electoral College has once more demonstrated its most fatal flaw by rejecting the man the people wanted to elect President.

THE END



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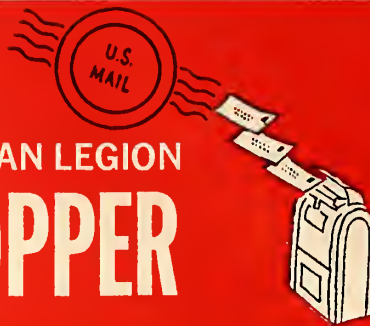
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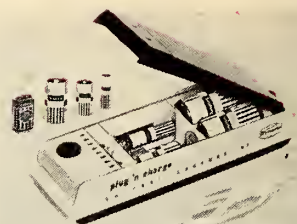
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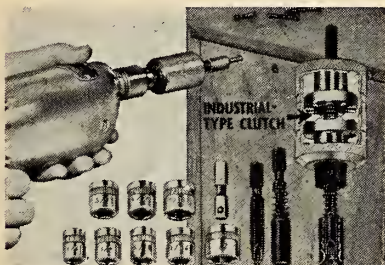
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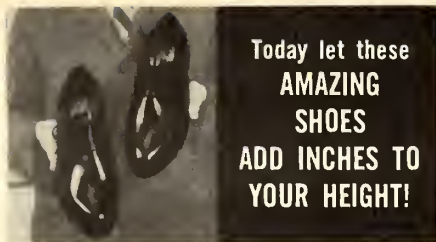
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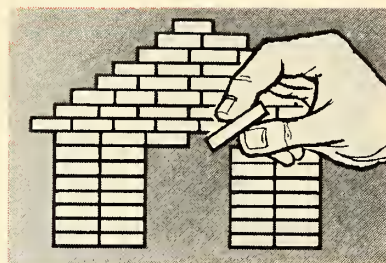
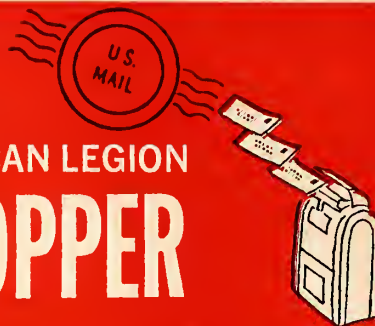


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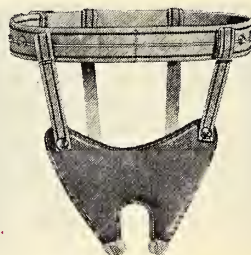
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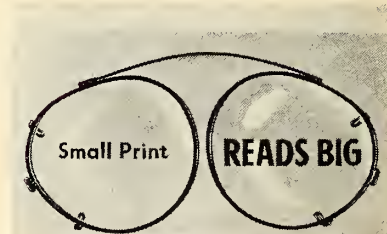
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May Cause Fatal Infection

Use the **KLIPETTE** Rotating Scissors
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

You can cause serious infection by pulling hair from nose. Ordinary scissors are also dangerous and impracticable. No better way to remove hair from nose and ears than with KLIPETTE. Smooth gentle, safe, efficient. Rounded points can't cut or prick skin.

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Enclosed is \$1.00 for KLIPETTE. If I am not entirely satisfied, I may return it within 10 days for refund.

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So Simple!

Just turn end. Surplus hair comes out easily, gently.

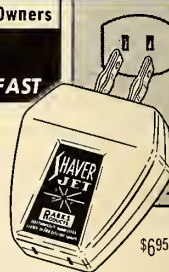
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NORTHEL Reactivator works to keep septic tank and cesspool clean. A bacteria concentrate breaks up solids and grease—works to prevent overflow, back-up, odors. Regular use can save costly pumping or digging. Simply mix dry powder in water, flush down toilet. Non-poisonous, non-caustic. Money back guarantee of satisfaction. Six months' supply, \$3.35; full year's supply only \$6.00, postpaid.

NORTHEL DISTRIBUTORS, AL-11
P.O. Box 1103, Minneapolis, Minnesota, 55440



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INVESTIGATE Fires, Storm Damage, Accidents for Insurance Companies—Pays up to \$1,000 a month, part or full time. No college necessary. Car furnished; expense paid. We train you at home in spare time. Keep present job until ready to switch. Pick your location. Men badly needed now. Full information Free. Write Liberty School, Dept. C-959, 1139 W. Park, Libertyville, Illinois.

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EASY TO START Rubber Stamp Business at home in spare time. Make up to \$9.80 an hour without experience. Facts free. Write to Roberts, 1512 Jarvis, Room CR-56-MM, Chicago 26.

MEN-WOMEN! Start Money-Making Plastic Laminating Business at home in spare time. Material that costs 11¢ brings back \$2.58. No canvassing or selling but mail orders bring in \$20.00 a day. Write for full particulars free. Rush name on postcard to Warrick, Room CL-56-MM, 1512 Jarvis, Chicago 26.

START BIG-PAY Business At Home in spare time. No experience needed to operate little table-top machine for bringing baby shoes. Make \$5.46 profit on every pair. Full particulars free. Send postcard to Mason, 1512 Jarvis, Room CM-56-MM, Chicago 26, Illinois.

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POEMS NEEDED for songs. Rush poems. Crown Music, 49-AM West 32, New York 1.

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FREE DETAILS about photograph of your wartime troopship ... write: Troopships, Box 5621, Washington, D.C. 20016.

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HOLLYWOOD is raving about two new humorous bathroom sensations. Tommy Scales and Ima Peep. They make your party and treasured gifts. \$5 buys this pair. Idoso Company, 7250 Beverly, Los Angeles, California.

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CANADIAN VACATION LANDS: Full price \$385.00. 40 acres, \$10 month. Suitable cottage sites, hunting, fishing, investment. Free information. Land Corporation, 3768-F, Bathurst, Downsview, Ontario, Canada.

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INVENTIONS Wanted: patented, unpatented. Global Marketing Service, 2420-L 77th, Oakland, 5, California.

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TOPSI Free Illustrated booklet "How To Collect Coins." Plus large illustrated catalog! Approvals. Littleton Coin Co., Littleton 11, New Hampshire.

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BOWLERS! New! Aktion, Ball Conditioner improves average. \$1.00. George Gray, 754-A Big Bear Lake, California.

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SLEEP LEARNING—Hypnotism! Strange catalog free! Auto-suggestion, Box 24-MX, Olympia, Washington.

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BORROW \$1,233 AIRMAIL! Repay \$54 for twenty-nine months. State licensed. Postal Finance, Dept. 87-V Kansas City 1, Kansas.

PECANS: New Crop—Unshelled, Shelled and Christmas Gift Boxes. Write for Quantity Prices. H. M. Hamburg & Sons, Inc., Foley, Alabama.

NEW FOGMASTERS prevent accidents. Headlights instantly converted to powerful Foglights. Fit any car. Pair 7" lights or dual lights 5 1/2". \$1.25. M. Mucelli, Box 363, G.P.O. Bronx, New York 10451.

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PARTING SHOTS

BUREAU OF MISSING PERSONS



"She went out three days ago for a box of crackers."

MARTINI RECIPE NO. 4301

An engineer was assigned to the North Pole for research work and his biggest fear was of being isolated and freezing to death.

"Don't worry," said a friend. "I'll give you something to prevent anything like that." Shortly the engineer received a box containing these items: A three-ounce bottle of gin, a half-ounce vial of vermouth, an olive and a cocktail glass. Pasted inside were these directions: "In case you start to freeze to death, fill glass with ice or snow, pour in gin, then vermouth, put olive in glass and start stirring. A moment later, someone will tap you on the shoulder and say, 'That's no way to make a martini!'"

DAN BENNETT

NAME CALLING

A woman who was living in a San Francisco apartment house hired a Chinese boy. "What's your name?" she said.

"Wong Fu Tsin Mei," he replied.

"Your name is too long. I'll call you John."

"What's your name?" asked the boy.

"Mrs. Jonathan Percy Whitenhouse."

"Your name too long. I'll call you Charlie!"

GOTTFRIED R. VON KRONENBERGER

SIGN OF THE TIMES

A modern mother and her young son were shopping in a supermarket. The child, trying to help, picked up a package and brought it to her.

"No, no, honey," protested the mother, "go put it back. That has to be cooked."

JIM KELLY

"DEVILISH HELP"

"Sue," moaned the long-suffering husband. "You promised me that you wouldn't buy a new dress."

"I couldn't help it," she answered, thinking quickly. "The devil tempted me."

"Then, why didn't you say 'Get thee behind me, Satan?'" the husband asked.

"I did," his wife replied sweetly. "And then he whispered over my shoulder, 'My dear, it fits you just beautifully at the back.'"

LUCILLE J. GOODYEAR

SELF DEFENSE

When you're outfumbled for the check, that's shellout falter.

PHILIP THOMAS

COUNSEL TO GIRLS

A lass who wears the neckline plunge May find men ask her out to lunge.

BETTY BILLIPP

TRADE, NOT AID

Speaking of trade relations, some of us would be glad to.

ANNA HERBERT

AN ENCOURAGING WORD

As an old chain smoker,
I must admit
I didn't think
I could ever quit.
But I broke the habit
Despite my fears;
I haven't smoked
A chain in years.

SUZANNE DOUGLASS

SMALL TALK

Just when conversation about the new baby gets going good, somebody has to change the subject.

S. S. BIDDLE

COMPLAINT

One habit's the source of my sorrow,
The cause of my frequent dis-
may . . .

My wife never puts off till tomorrow
What she knows I can do today.

D. E. TWIGGS

DOOR PRIZE

Never say age comes before beauty; no man in his right mind ever pushed his way through a revolving door ahead of a curvaceous blonde.

IVYL W. METZLER

PEAK OF PROFUNDITY

As a pundit—to be really big, you
Must have deep thoughts under your wig,
you
Will thereupon teach
With such toplofty speech
That no one can possibly dig you.

BERTON BRALEY



"Hey, Dad, I'm worried—Here it is two o'clock and I'm not thirsty!"



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V-8's had the convertible field all to themselves
 until Ford's new **Big Six** came along. Because here, at last,
 is a Six that'll do even the heavy convertible proud.
 (Unless you peek under the hood, you'll swear it's a V-8!)
 Uses regular gas. (In moderation, of course!) Can be teamed up
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CHESTERFIELD KING tastes great...yet it smokes so mild!